



EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

County Medical Officer

AND

Principal School Medical Officer

For the Year 1957

Beverley:


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To the Chairman and Members of the County Council.

Sir John Dunnington-Jefferson, My Lords,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Reports on the General and School Health Services for the year 1957.

The vital statistics for the year show an increase of one thousand in the estimated population of the County, a further rise in the birth rate from 14.4 to 15.0 per thousand population and a small fall in the death rate from 12.4 to 12.2 per thousand population. The infant mortality rate has reached a new low level at 21 per thousand live births, but the stillbirth rate at 22.9 per thousand total births is slightly higher than the average for recent years.

For the various services provided the demand remained at about the same level as in recent years, but the tendency still continued for more and more of the available time of domiciliary nurses to be allotted to old people so that now 52% of the patients visited were over 65 years of age and required 64% of the total visits paid. Similar conditions applied to the use of the domestic help service, where about 65% of the households being served contained elderly people and 50% of the new cases given help during the year fell into this category.

The extension of services for care and after-care of the aged is bound to continue, but the greatest development which Local Health Authorities will be expected to organise in the forthcoming years will be in connection with the prevention, care and after-care of the various types of mental ill-health, and serious consideration is being given to this matter, especially in the light of the important report which was issued during the year by the Royal Commission on the Law relating to Mental Illness and Mental Deficiency.

So far as infectious diseases have been concerned there was an epidemic of measles, the greatest number of cases occurring in the first quarter of the year, and an outbreak of influenza commenced in the second week of September which lasted several weeks. In September also there were a number of cases of paratyphoid fever, many of them mild and almost symptomless, associated with a source of infection in a maternity home. For the seventh year running there were no cases of diphtheria notified. In the field of active protection against disease the year saw the real beginning of a campaign of vaccination against poliomyelitis and the making of arrangements for providing protective inoculation against this disease have now to be added to those against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and tuberculosis.

On the staff side Dr. E. T. Colville, Divisional Medical Officer for the Buckrose Health Division, was off duty for much of the year and I have to record with much regret that by the end of the year he had intimated his intention of resigning from his appointment on the grounds of continued ill-health.

Other staff matters to be noted are the continued difficulty in obtaining dental officers, and the fact that the posts of educational psychologist and psychiatric social worker were vacant for the whole of the year.

Once again I am pleased to be able to take this opportunity to record my thanks to all members of the staffs of the Health and School Medical Departments for the loyal and conscientious service they have given during the year, and to express to all the members of the County Council, and especially to the members of the Health Committee and School Welfare Sub-Committee of the Education Committee, my thanks for their continued help and support.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

R. WATSON,
County Medical Officer.

County Hall,
BEVERLEY.
August, 1958.

STAFF OF HEALTH AND SCHOOL MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS, 1957.

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER AND PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

R. Watson, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

ACTING DEPUTY COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER AND DEPUTY PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

W. Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICERS AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Buckrose Division.

E. T. Colville, M.D., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Haltemprice Division.

L. N. Gould, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Holderness Division.

W. Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Howdenshire Division.

W. Wilson, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Kathleen Burn, M.B., Ch.B. (temporary) (to 30th March, 1957).

Patricia Gabb, M.B., Ch.B.

Margaret Mulvein, M.B., Ch.B.

I. W. Sinclair, M.B., Ch.B.

Elizabeth Wales, M.B., B.S.

Margaret L. Walker, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

PRINCIPAL DENTAL OFFICER.

P. S. Spence, L.D.S.

DENTAL OFFICERS.

K. H. Champlin, L.D.S.

Miss J. M. Cripps, L.D.S.

P. Gray, L.D.S. (to 5th October, 1957).

Mrs. K. M. Howard, L.D.S. (part-time).

A. A. Jones, L.D.S.

L. B. Wilson, L.D.S. (from 1st November, 1957).

PUBLIC ANALYST.

D. J. T. Bagnall, A.C.G.F.C., F.R.I.C.

COUNTY AMBULANCE OFFICER.

G. R. Gray.

DISTRICT AUTHORISED OFFICERS.

S. Bateman.

G. E. Howes (from 1st January, 1957).

J. Liptrot.

K. Powls.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST.

Post vacant.

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER.

Post vacant.

MENTAL HEALTH SOCIAL WORKER.

Miss S. Graham.

SPEECH THERAPISTS.

Miss D. Carlisle, L.C.S.T.

Miss B. Pratt, L.C.S.T.

Miss P. K. Towler, L.C.S.T. (from 16th September, 1957).

WELFARE VISITOR.

Mrs. E. Williams.

ORGANISER OF DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

Mrs. J. M. Atkinson.

SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES.

Miss E. M. Bailey, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Q.N.S.

ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES.

Miss J. Shepherd, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Q.N.S.

COUNTY DISTRICT NURSES AND MIDWIVES.

Mrs. E. Allman, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. M. Anderson, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. K. M. Barnes, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.

Miss E. Beal, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.

Miss P. Bennett, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. P. Bevan, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 31st August, 1957).

Mrs. W. Blackburn, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. J. M. Bradford, S.R.N., S.C.M. (temporary) (from 1st May, 1957).

Miss K. Bratley, S.R.N., Q.N.S.

Mrs. E. Bristow, S.E.A.N.

Mrs. I. Burrill, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.

Miss M. Cammidge, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. M. A. Charter, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. L. Colbeck, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.

Miss H. Cole, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. E. Coverdale, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss V. Crosland, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.

Miss L. Danby, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.

Miss R. Denny, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.

Miss I. Derving, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.

Miss B. Dolphin, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss D. Dove, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.

Miss E. K. Fawley, S.R.N.

Miss F. V. Fish, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. E. Foster, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. M. E. Fox, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. J. E. Fraser, S.C.M., S.E.A.N. (to 31st March, 1957).

Miss N. Grantham, S.C.M.

Miss J. Hallett, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S. (from 1st September, 1957).

Miss A. Head, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss M. E. Hodgson, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss E. W. Hogg, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss D. E. Holden, S.R.N., Q.N.S.

Mrs. H. A. Holdridge, S.R.N., Q.N.S.

Miss E. Hutchinson, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss M. E. Jenkins, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. M. Kirkwood, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. E. Lenderyou, S.R.N.

Miss J. M. Leonard, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 1st July, 1957).

Miss M. Massam, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.

Mrs. M. Merriman, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 1st September, 1957).

Miss V. J. Miles, S.R.N., Q.N.S.

Miss H. Phillips, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.

Mrs. W. A. Place, S.C.M.

Mrs. D. A. Ramsdale, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss G. Rider, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.

Mrs. E. E. Scrase, S.R.N.

Mrs. E. A. M. Seal, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 28th September 1957).
 Mrs. P. Shearer, S.R.N.
 Miss B. A. Silversides, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss M. Simpson, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.
 Mrs. N. Smith, S.C.M.
 Miss M. Spavin, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.
 Mrs. G. M. Spieght, S.C.M.
 Miss E. Stephenson, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. M. Stevenson, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.
 Miss L. Thomson, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 1st June to 15th October, 1957).
 Mrs. L. E. Thorley, S.R.N.
 Miss M. Warcup, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss E. Warder, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. H. Watson, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss E. E. Wilson, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss J. M. Wilson, S.R.N., Q.N.S.
 Mrs. M. Wood, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. D. Wylie, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.

HEALTH VISITORS AND SCHOOL NURSES.

Mrs. V. Berriman, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Miss E. M. Blackburn, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Mrs. D. Boyes, S.R.N.
 Miss H. W. Brigham, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Miss L. I. Broadhurst, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (from 25th February, 1957).
 Mrs. I. Burge, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Miss B. Byers, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.
 Miss M. K. Clarkson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Miss C. Connolly, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Miss H. Dukes, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Miss L. Evans, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V.Cert.
 Miss O. M. H. Gardam, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Mrs. W. M. Greysmith, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Miss F. A. Hoggard, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss E. M. Holden, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Miss V. A. Jenkinson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Miss D. H. Lemar, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss H. H. G. MacDonald, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Miss L. Morton, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Miss E. M. E. Roddis, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Miss A. E. Sturdy, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Miss C. M. Taylor, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. W. M. Wilde, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

**Medical Officers of Health of the several Local Authorities
at 31st December, 1957.**

Local Authority.	Name of Medical Officer.
MUNICIPAL BOROUGHES.	
Beverley	W. Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Bridlington	E. T. Colville, M.D., B.Hy., D.P.H.
Hedon	W. Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
URBAN DISTRICTS.	
Driffield	E. T. Colville, M.D., B.Hy., D.P.H.
Filey	E. T. Colville, M.D., B.Hy., D.P.H.
Haltemprice	L. N. Gould, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Hornsea	L. French, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Norton	W. Wilson, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
Withernsea	F. R. Cripps, M.D., D.P.H.
RURAL DISTRICTS.	
Beverley	W. Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Bridlington	P. D. H. Chapman, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Derwent	W. Wilson, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
Driffield	E. T. Colville, M.D., B.Hy., D.P.H.
Holderness	F. R. Cripps, M.D., D.P.H.
Howden	F. Wigglesworth, M.B., Ch.B.
Norton	W. Wilson, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
Pocklington	W. Wilson, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

REPORT OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

Section 1.—Vital Statistics

POPULATION

Districts	Census, 1951	Estimated	
		1956	1957
Administrative County	211,732	217,500	218,500
Urban Districts	104,797	108,300	108,900
Rural Districts.....	106,935	109,200	109,600

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES

Birth rate per 1,000 of the Population

Districts	Average rate for the ten years		1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	1931-40	1941-50							
Administrative County.....	14.8	17.2	14.5	14.9	15.0	14.2	13.8	14.4	15.0
Urban Districts..	14.4	17.2	14.1	14.6	14.8	14.0	13.8	14.1	14.7
Rural Districts..	14.9	17.2	14.8	15.2	15.3	14.4	13.8	14.8	15.4

The birth rate for the County was 15.0, a slight increase on the rate for 1956, which was 14.4. The rate for England and Wales for 1957 was 16.1 per thousand population, and to compare the East Riding rate with this figure, use has to be made of the comparability factor which takes into consideration the age and sex constitution of the County. When this factor is applied to the crude birth rate for the County of 15.0, the adjusted rate so obtained is 16.4.

There were 3,280 live births and 77 stillbirths registered for the County during the year, making a total of 3,357. Of these births 273 took place outside the County.

The number of births notified to my office by hospitals, practitioners and midwives was 5,146, and 24 births were reported by Registrars which were registered but not notified. Of these births, 2,086 were outward transfers to other areas.

The stillbirth rate was 22.9 per 1,000 total births, compared with a rate of 20.0 in 1956 and 26.6 in 1955.

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS

Districts.	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Administrative County	180	153	141	124	116	111	114	111
Urban Districts.	87	75	62	66	61	54	67	47
Rural Districts..	93	78	79	58	55	57	47	64

The illegitimate birth rate was 0.51 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0.52 in the previous year.

The number of illegitimate live births in the County was 3.4% of the total live births.

DEATH RATES FROM ALL CAUSES (ALL AGES) per 1000 of the Population

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years.		1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	1931-40	1941-50							
Administrative County	12.3	12.0	12.4	11.4	12.1	12.4	12.1	12.4	11.7
Urban Districts..	13.0	12.9	13.7	12.3	13.2	13.9	13.6	13.8	12.2
Rural Districts..	11.6	11.1	11.2	10.6	11.0	10.9	10.6	11.1	11.7

There were 2,657 deaths registered for the County in 1957, a decrease of 50 on the figure for the previous year. This gives a death rate of 12.2 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 12.4 in 1956. The application of the comparability factor to this crude rate gives a rate of 10.9, which shows that the rate for the County again compared favourably with the rate for England and Wales, which was 11.5. The rate for England and Wales for 1956 was 11.7.

72% of all deaths occurred in people aged 65 and over, and 45% in people aged over 75.

The principal causes of death in the County were heart diseases (892), cancer (467), and vascular lesions of the nervous system (427). These three causes account for 67.2% of the deaths, as compared with 64.7% in 1956.

Compared with 1956, the figures for 1957 show that the number of deaths attributed to cancer increased from 426 to 467. Of the 467 deaths due to cancer, 267 occurred in the urban areas and 200 in rural areas, corresponding respectively to rates of 2.45 and 1.32 per thousand population.

Special interest continues to be centred on cancer of the lungs since the publication of evidence that this form of cancer is associated with smoking, and especially with cigarette smoking. For the County the numbers of deaths and the populations to which they apply are too small to justify any conclusions being drawn from the statistics, but the figures given in the following table indicate that since 1950 the death rate per thousand population for all forms of cancer, though varying from year to year, has tended to increase slowly, whereas the deathrate for cancer of the lung and bronchus has more than doubled over a corresponding period. This rate now stands at 0.40 per 1,000 population and is the highest recorded.

CANCER DEATHS AND DEATH RATES, 1950-1957.

Year	Cancer— all sites		Cancer—all sites excluding lung and bronchus		Cancer of lungs and bronchus	
	No. of deaths	Rate per 1,000 population	No. of deaths	Rate per 1,000 population	No. of deaths	Rate per 1,000 population
1950	360	1.69	318	1.50	42	0.19
1951	412	1.93	345	1.62	67	0.31
1952	405	1.90	353	1.66	52	0.24
1953	410	1.91	346	1.61	64	0.29
1954	465	2.14	388	1.78	77	0.35
1955	396	1.82	336	1.54	60	0.26
1956	426	1.96	347	1.59	79	0.36
1957	467	2.14	380	1.74	87	0.40

The following table shows the figures for the various causes of death for the year 1957 :—

Cause of Death	No. of deaths		
	Male	Female	Total.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	12	3	15
Tuberculosis, other forms	1	—	1
Syphilitic disease	2	3	5
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping cough	—	1	1
Meningococcal infection	1	—	1
Acute poliomyelitis	—	1	1
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective diseases	5	—	5
Cancer of stomach	29	35	64
Cancer of lungs, bronchus	77	10	87
Cancer of breast	1	41	42
Cancer of uterus	—	21	21
Cancer, other forms	140	113	253
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	7	5	12
Diabetes	7	6	13
Vascular lesions of nervous system	178	249	427
Coronary disease, angina	241	195	436
Hypertension with heart disease	17	30	47
Other heart disease	183	226	409
Other circulatory disease	56	74	130
Influenza	14	15	29
Pneumonia	49	48	97
Bronchitis	67	23	90
Other diseases of respiratory system	12	5	17
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	21	5	26
Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhœa	6	3	9
Nephritis and nephrosis	14	18	32
Hyperplasia of prostate	25	—	25
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	—	3	3
Congenital malformations	6	8	14
Other diseases	113	122	235
Motor vehicle accidents	8	10	18
All other accidents	37	30	67
Suicide	12	12	24
Homicide	1	—	1
Totals	1342	1315	2657

The following table sets out the deaths in grouped diseases distributed according to the various age groups:—

Age Group.	Infectious Disease (including Syphilis).		Tuberculosis.		Cancer.		Heart and Circulatory Diseases.		Respiratory Diseases (including influenza).		Intestinal Diseases.		Violence.		All Other Causes.		All Causes.	
	Deaths.	%	Deaths.	%	Deaths.	%	Deaths.	%	Deaths.	%	Deaths.	%	Deaths.	%	Deaths.	%	Deaths.	%
0—	3	23.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	6.9	—	—	2	1.8	48	14.4	69	2.6
1—	1	7.7	—	—	1	0.2	—	—	6	2.6	—	—	—	—	6	1.8	14	0.5
5—	1	7.7	—	—	1	0.2	1	0.1	4	1.7	1	2.9	1	0.9	4	1.2	13	0.5
15—	1	7.7	—	—	—	—	1	0.1	1	0.4	—	—	11	10.0	5	1.5	19	0.7
25—	—	—	3	18.8	25	5.4	18	1.2	4	1.7	4	11.5	13	11.8	18	5.4	85	3.2
45—	1	7.7	7	43.7	159	34.1	206	14.3	52	22.3	15	42.8	32	29.1	70	20.9	542	20.4
65—	3	23.1	6	37.5	144	30.8	411	28.3	62	26.6	6	17.1	18	16.4	58	17.4	708	26.7
75—	3	23.0	—	—	137	29.3	812	56.0	88	37.8	9	25.7	33	30.0	125	37.4	1207	45.4
Totals	13	—	16	—	467	—	1449	—	223	—	35	—	110	—	334	—	2657	—

DEATHS AMONGST CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR

Death rate amongst Infants per 1,000 Live Births

Districts	Average rate for the ten years		1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	1931-40	1941-50							
Administrative County	51	39	28	24	27	23	24	24	21
Districts..	50	40	30	27	26	23	26	27	23
Districts..	53	39	26	21	28	23	22	22	19

There were 69 deaths of children under the age of one year in 1957, 7 less than in 1956, the infant mortality rate being 21 per 1,000 live births, a new low record for the County. The rate for England and Wales for 1957 was 23.1, compared with 23.7 in 1956.

The distribution of the infant deaths between various primary causes is shown in the following table :—

	Urban	Rural	Total
Pneumonia	7	10	17
Bronchitis	1	1	2
Septolytic Disease	4	—	4
Congenital malformations	7	5	12
Birth injury	4	1	5
Asphyxia	3	6	9
Prematurity	7	6	13
Accident	1	—	1
Other diseases and causes	3	3	6
Totals	37	32	69

Of the 69 infant deaths, 46 (66%) occurred during the neonatal period, that is, before the baby was four weeks old, and many of these deaths took place within a few hours or a few days of birth, the cause very often being prematurity.

Deaths which take place within the first week after birth and stillbirths are classified as perinatal deaths. They constitute quite a large wastage of infant life and are nearly all due to causes, some of which may be preventable, which operate during the ante-natal period and during the actual process of birth. In 1957 the number of these perinatal deaths was 118 (made up of 77 stillbirths and 41 infant deaths) and represented a rate of 35.1 per 1,000 total births.

Section 2.—Local Health and other Services

THE CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

ANTE-NATAL CARE.

Most women obtain their ante-natal care from general practitioners and district midwives and, if they have been offered beds in hospitals for their confinements, they also attend at the appropriate hospital ante-natal clinic.

Consequent upon the issue by the Standing Maternity and Midwifery Advisory Committee of a memorandum on ante-natal care, meetings were held in Hull and York which were attended by consultant obstetricians, general practitioners and medical officers of the various Local Health Authorities. At these meetings the problems of ante-natal care as they affected the three sections of the National Health Service were discussed and reports were issued with recommendations for the information of the various bodies and persons concerned. These recommendations were generally with a view to co-ordinating ante-natal care and advice which might in some instances be given to a patient by her practitioner and her midwife, and also through a hospital, and, in this connection, the development at a national level of some form of standardised record card would have obvious advantages. Stress was made of the importance of routine blood testing and of the early follow-up of those women who failed to keep appointments at hospital ante-natal clinics.

Statistics relating to the attendances at Hospital ante-natal clinics are shown below:—

Clinic	No. of sessions	No. of new patients	No. of women attending	No. of attendances	Average attendances per patient	Average attendances per session
"The Avenue" Hospital, Bridlington	137	497	695	2298	3	17
East Riding General Hospital, Driffield.....	53	237	346	681	2	13
Fulford Maternity Home ...	234	149	264	616	2	3
Westwood Hospital, Beverley	52	505	742	1302	2	25
Woodgates Maternity Home, North Ferriby	51	522	646	959	2	19
Totals.....	527	1910	2693	5856	2	11

In addition, domiciliary midwives paid 10,376 ante-natal visits to women who were expecting to be confined in their own homes, and general practitioners gave ante-natal services to 3,118 women, many of whom were going to hospitals for their confinements.

The interest taken by women in teaching and preparation for childbirth continued to increase and a new "relaxation" class was opened in Anlaby in June. Attendances at these classes were nearly twice as many as in 1956.

Details regarding attendances, etc., at the classes which were in operation at the end of the year are shown below:—

Clinic.	No. of sessions	No. of new attenders	No. of women attending	No. of attendances
Anlaby	28	32	32	310
Beverley	100	88	110	736
Cottingham	49	74	80	544
Driffeld	45	14	15	101
Hedon	44	22	32	291
Hessle	51	96	111	864
Totals ...	317	326	380	2846

POST-NATAL CARE.

Post-natal clinics are held at the Westwood, Fullford, East Riding General, and "The Avenue" Hospitals for patients who have been confined in these institutions. Facilities for post-natal examinations continued to be available at the Council's infant welfare clinics.

During the year, 119 patients attended post-natal clinics in the four hospitals.

In addition, 2,841 women are reported as having had post-natal examinations by their own doctors through the National Health Service Maternity Services Scheme.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were three maternal deaths in the County during the year. The maternal mortality rate was 0.91 per 1,000 births.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL HOSTEL.

During the year, 6 cases have been provided with hostel accommodation in the Diocesan Association's hostels.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

There has been an increase of 230 in the number of children attending, and an increase of 2,447 in the total number of attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres as compared with the figures for 1956. The number of children born in 1957 who attended the centres during the year was 1,654. This again represents 50% of the registered live births in the County.

At the end of the year 50 infant welfare centres were operating. During the year a new centre at Gilberdyke was opened and the centre at Burton Pidsea was closed.

Particulars of the work carried out during the year at the centres in the County are given in the following table:—

(N.B.—The letter "V" indicates that the centre is provided by a Voluntary Committee.)

Infant Welfare Centre	Frequency of Sessions	Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in:			Total number attendances during	
		1957	1956	1955-1956	Total	Ave
Aldbrough (V)	Every 4 wks.	8	14	17	190	1
Anlaby	Weekly.	88	99	97	2342	1
Barlby	Every 2 wks.	27	31	35	496	1
Beverley	Twice weekly.	204	204	272	1517	1
Bilton	Every 4 wks.	10	17	20	254	1
Bishop Burton (V) ..	" 4 "	15	7	15	199	1
Brandesburton (V) ..	" 4 "	7	4	27	153	1
Bridlington	Twice weekly.	164	128	129	3176	1
Brough	Weekly.	57	76	24	1358	1
*Burton Pidsea	Every 4 wks.	—	4	3	25	1
Cottingham	Weekly.	149	123	162	3862	1
Driffield	"	51	30	38	781	1
Dunnington	Every 4 wks.	8	5	10	109	1
Elvington	" 4 "	6	7	5	97	1
Filey	" 2 "	28	34	21	615	1
Flamborough	" 2 "	18	14	22	501	1
Flixton	" 4 "	8	4	12	121	1
Fulford	Weekly.	45	32	51	837	1
†Gilberdyke	Every 4 wks.	10	7	8	54	1
Hedon	" 2 "	26	19	24	371	1
Hessle	Weekly.	173	132	86	3237	1
Holme	Every 2 wks.	21	19	29	522	1
Hornsea	" 2 "	50	51	29	789	1
Howden	" 4 "	17	21	16	233	1
Hunmanby	" 2 "	13	17	36	667	1
Keyingham	" 4 "	21	10	12	210	1
Kilham	" 4 "	6	6	10	121	1
R.A.F. Leconfield (V)	" 4 "	26	20	30	281	1
Leven	" 4 "	10	6	12	161	1
Long Riston (V)	" 4 "	11	13	21	211	1
Market Weighton ...	" 2 "	15	29	40	441	1
Middleton	" 4 "	5	5	12	140	1
Newport	" 4 "	12	13	14	107	1
North Cave (V)	" 2 "	13	19	38	492	1
North Ferriby	" 2 "	50	41	36	813	1
North Newbald	" 4 "	8	5	13	85	1
Norton	" 2 "	13	14	20	485	1
Patrington	" 4 "	12	22	27	243	1
Pocklington	" 2 "	24	28	18	527	1
Preston	" 2 "	28	24	33	539	1
Riccall	" 4 "	17	14	27	233	1
Rillington	" 4 "	9	12	11	215	1
Sherburn	" 4 "	7	13	20	253	1
South Cave	" 4 "	11	19	8	169	1
Stamford Bridge ...	" 4 "	12	14	21	255	1
Swanland	" 4 "	5	13	10	135	1
Walkington (V)	" 4 "	4	10	10	93	1
Warter	" 4 "	5	6	12	113	1
Willerby	Weekly.	81	59	89	2060	1
Withernsea	Every 2 wks.	41	28	15	454	1
Wold Newton	" 4 "	5	3	8	103	1
Totals		1654	1545	1755	34445	—

*Centres closed during the year.

†Centre opened during the year.

DENTAL CARE.

The Principal Dental Officer reports as follows :—

Regular dental inspection and treatment sessions for expectant and nursing mothers continued to be arranged at the Beverley Clinic and elsewhere in the County, the services of dental officers were made available at the nearest fixed or mobile clinic for any patient in these categories who might be referred to them.

During the year, lectures were given to domiciliary midwives on dental health and the importance of dental care during pregnancy, and despite the difficulties created by the shortage of dental officers, both the midwives and the general practitioners were again reminded of the facilities which existed in the County for a dental service for expectant and nursing mothers. As will be seen from the figures given below, few women availed themselves of this service, the majority choosing to seek attention through the priority arrangements which they can make with dental surgeons in private practice.

Parents with children under school age can take them for inspection and treatment to the clinics at Beverley and Bridlington whenever a dental officer is in attendance. Elsewhere in the County parents are invited to bring their young children to the dental inspection sessions arranged for school children, and if treatment is found to be necessary it is made available at the treatment sessions which follow.

These invitations to parents are sent out by head teachers, health visitors and school nurses, and the general practitioners in each area are also advised when the dental inspection sessions are going to be held.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	56	52	52	49
Children under five	265	138	124	121

Forms of dental treatment provided :—

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers.	Children under five.
Extractions	106	229
Anæsthetics :		
General	25	100
Fillings	28	20
Sealings and gum treatment	11	2
Silver Nitrate treatment	—	—
Radiographs	—	—
Dentures Provided :		
Full Upper or Lower	26	—
Partial Upper or Lower	17	—
Crowns or Inlays	—	—

P. S. SPENCE, Principal Dental Officer.

PREMATURE INFANTS.

The arrangements for the supply on loan of suitable cots, equipment and clothing for the home nursing of premature infants continued as before, but very few requests have been made for these articles.

If an infant at birth weighs $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less, it is presumed to be premature, and on this basis 179 premature live births and 32 premature stillbirths have occurred during the year. Of these, 130 live births and 26 stillbirths occurred among infants born in hospitals, 40 live births and 6 stillbirths among infants born in the mothers' own homes and 9 live births among infants born in private nursing homes. Nine of the infants born in their mothers' own homes were transferred to hospitals.

Of the 179 premature infants born alive, 12 died before they were 24 hours old and a further 7 died before they were four weeks old. Fourteen who died were under $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in weight at birth.

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHER AND HER CHILD.

The Special Welfare Visitor gave help and advice in 88 cases during the year. In addition, help was continued for 28 cases who had been first seen in 1956.

Of the cases dealt with, 83 have been completed as follows:—

Mothers returned home with child	43
Babies placed for adoption	33
Babies placed in nursery or foster home	3
Mothers placed in residential work	2
Babies died or stillborn	2

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS.

The running of this service has continued to involve a very considerable amount of work, but the help given by the Women's Voluntary Services has been extremely reliable and valuable. This organisation has dealt entirely with the distribution of the foods in Anlaby, Cottingham, Driffeld, Dunswell, Filey, Hedon, Hornsea, Norton, Pocklington and Willerby. The help given by 102 voluntary distributors in the villages has also been very much appreciated.

The amounts of the various foods distributed during the year were:—

National Dried Milk	82,074 tins.
Cod Liver Oil	21,228 bottles.
Orange Juice	144,660 bottles.
Vitamin Tablets	9,648 packets.

As compared with 1956 there have been reductions of 18,524 tins of Dried Milk and 2,655 bottles of Cod Liver Oil, and increases of 9,425 and 407 respectively in the issues of Orange Juice and Vitamin Tablets.

HEALTH VISITING.

At the end of the year 21 Health Visitors were employed and there was one vacancy on the staff.

All the Health Visitors also act as school nurses and tuberculosis visitors. In addition, there are two school nurses.

Details of the main work done during the year by Health Visitors are set out below:—

Visits to expectant mothers:—

First visits	506
Subsequent visits	285

Visits to infants under 1 year of age:—

First visits	2981
Subsequent visits	12726

Visits to children between 1 and 5 years of age 23804

Visits to tuberculosis cases 1424

Visits as child life protection visitors 40

Visits to aged persons 1104

Visits for care and after-care 420

Visits for other reasons 1184

Four Health Visitors have been sent to post-graduate courses during the year.

DOMICILIARY NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

In the majority of instances, domiciliary nurses combine the duties of nurse and midwife, and at the end of the year the staff employed was:—

Number of Nurse-midwives	49
Number of Nurses	12
	—
Total	61
	—

Seventeen of the nurses are Queen's Nursing Sisters, as are also the Supervisor and Assistant Supervisor of Midwives.

At the end of 1957 the position with regard to housing and transport of the domiciliary nursing staff was as follows:—

Housing.

Number of nurses living in accommodation provided
by the County Council:—

(a) Property owned by the County Council	10
(b) Property leased from County District Councils	20
(c) Property leased from other owners	1

Number of nurses renting houses owned by the County
District Councils 1

Number of nurses living in houses owned by themselves or
rented from private owners 22

Number of nurses living in lodgings or with relatives 7

Transport.

Number of nurses using cars provided by the County Council 52?

Number of nurses using their own cars 9?

Fourteen nurses attended refresher courses during the year.

A comparison of the figures shown in the table with those of the previous year show that visits paid to homes have increased by 2,983, but that the number of cases which the nurses have attended during the year were 172 less than in 1956.

Over 52% of the patients nursed were over 65 years old and in 15% of cases the illness was of a chronic nature necessitating visiting for more than twenty-four times in the year. Just under 64% of the total visits were to patients over 65 years of age; many of these visits were to patients suffering from chronic illness, and again, out of the total visits, 44% were to patients who had to be visited on more than twenty-four occasions. All these figures show slight increases on the corresponding ones for 1956.

Many visits are made to patients to give injections of various types, no special nursing attention being required. Visits of this nature represent nearly 34% of the total visits made for all purposes during the year.

In my last report I gave details of the arrangements being made whereby selected domiciliary nurses were to undertake additional special supervisory and advisory duties for patients attending hospital diabetic clinics. At the end of 1956 two nurses had started this service for the area of the County served by the diabetic clinic at the York County Hospital and during 1957 eight other nurses began providing similar services for patients attending the clinics at the Westwood Hospital, Beverley, and the Scarborough General Hospital. Owing to shortage of staff it has not yet been possible to commence the service for the Driffeld area and no request has yet been received for a service to be provided for the area served by the diabetic clinic at the Kingston General Hospital in Hull.

During the year these selected nurses paid 927 special supervisory and advisory visits to diabetic patients, and the consultants at the various hospitals have expressed the opinion that the operation of the scheme has, as was hoped, effected some reduction in the time which patients have to spend in hospital when being stabilised and taught about the problems associated with the leading of a "diabetic life."

The Minister of Health has asked that Medical Officers of Health should give any information they may have about the effectiveness of the home nursing service in relieving the pressure on hospitals by providing home care for patients. So far as this area is concerned, as has been said, over 15% of the 5,255 cases visited were of the chronic type and, although no actual figures can be given, it can surely be assumed that in the absence of a district nursing service many of these chronic cases would have to seek institutional accommodation and that, in not a few of the cases of more acute illness, general practitioners would be unable to treat

patients in their own homes. Success in using the domiciliary nursing service to relieve the strain on hospital facilities depends on keeping the domiciliary service adequately staffed and, with the general shortage in the supply of nurses, this is becoming more and more difficult, especially as the hospital nursing service tends to be the more attractive to many of those who make nursing their career.

On the domiciliary midwifery side, the number of cases attended was 923, an increase of 22 on the number attended in 1956. The number of ante-natal and lying-in visits have totalled 27,958. In addition, owing to the demand on the beds in some of the maternity units, many patients are discharged before the end of the normal lying-in period of fourteen days. Under these circumstances, the domiciliary midwife is usually called on to visit the patient on her return to her home and continues to visit until the end of the lying-in period. Midwives were called upon to visit 706 patients under these circumstances and paid 3,319 visits to them.

The percentage of domiciliary live and stillbirths for the County as a whole was 28%, compared with 29% in 1956. The percentages of the domiciliary births in the various County Districts can be seen from the following table:—

District.	Registered Total Births.	Domiciliary Births as Notified.	Percentage Domiciliary.
Beverley M.B.	281	87	31
Bridlington M.B.	281	24	9
Driffield U.D.	104	23	22
Filey U.D.	47	20	43
Haltemprice U.D.	657	204	31
Hedon M.B.	35	17	49
Hornsea U.D.	76	16	21
Norton U.D.	71	18	25
Withernsea U.D.	73	16	22
Aggregate of U.D.'s ..	1625	425	26
Beverley R.D.	353	82	23
Bridlington R.D.	132	19	14
Derwent R.D.	202	77	38
Driffield R.D.	169	51	30
Holderness R.D.	321	84	26
Howden R.D.	206	100	49
Norton R.D.	120	34	28
Pocklington R.D.	220	79	34
Aggregate of R.D.s ..	1732	526	30
Total County	3357	951	28

At the end of the year, 49 County domiciliary midwives and 1 midwife in private practice were suitably qualified to administer gas and air analgesia. During the year, 674 domiciliary cases were given gas and air during their confinements, i.e., 73% of the women confined in their own homes had this help.

Midwives are supplied with packs containing sterilised maternity outfits which are issued free of charge in the case of every domiciliary confinement attended by the midwife.

According to the returns received, during the year 530 domiciliary births were attended by midwives, no doctor being present. These figures represent 57% of the domiciliary births in the County.

In all, 161 midwives notified their intention to practice in the East Riding during 1957. At the end of the year there were 119 midwives in practice, 5 of whom were in private domiciliary practice, 50 were domiciliary County midwives, 63 were employed in hospitals and 1 in a private maternity home.

Statutory notices under the Rules of the Central Midwives Board were received as follows:—

	Private Practising Midwives.	Midwives in Institutions.	County Midwives.	Total.
Sending for medical help	—	17	32	49
Notification of infant death	—	16	1	17
Notification of stillbirth	—	40	11	51
Liability to be a source of infection	—	—	12	12
Artificial feeding	2	124	77	203
Other reasons	—	12	3	15

The number of medical help forms received from midwives in domiciliary practice was equivalent to 6% of the cases which they attended when no doctor was present.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

The arrangements for the provision of vaccination facilities continued on the lines set out in my previous reports, and the table printed below shows the number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations in respect of which returns have been received for the year 1957.

Three hundred and forty-nine vaccinations and 3 re-vaccinations were performed at Infant Welfare Centres.

The figure of 1,856 vaccinations among children under one year of age represents 56.6% of the live births during the same period. The average rate for the urban areas was 52.7% and that for the rural areas 54.5%.

District.	DOMICILIARY NURSING.							DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY.											
	No. of cases.		No. of visits.		No. of patients 65 or over at first visit.	No. of patients visited for more than 24 times in year.	No. of visits for injections only (no nursing given) †	No. of deliveries attended.				No. of cases receiving gas and air.		No. of cases receiving Pethidine.		No. of cases visited on discharge from Hospital before 14th day.	No. of visits.		
								Dr. not booked.		Dr. booked.		Dr. present at delivery.	Dr. not present at delivery.	Dr. present at delivery.	Dr. not present at delivery.		Ante-natal.	Lying-in.	
	Medical.	Surgical.	Medical.	Surgical.	*			Dr. present.	Dr. not present.	Dr. present.	Dr. not present.					Domiciliary		Ex-hospital.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Aldbrough	101	31	2473	453	57	24	1367	—	—	2	5	1	3	—	3	8	153	202	48
Barby	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beeford	43	16	1054	848	32	12	156	—	—	2	6	2	5	1	4	—	105	149	—
Beverley No. 1	51	6	1110	244	25	9	559	—	2	9	21	5	15	4	16	54	436	576	240
Beverley No. 2	38	18	1634	385	39	10	408	—	—	3	29	3	21	2	13	27	369	615	168
Beverley No. 3	85	24	1534	515	70	15	913	—	—	4	8	2	3	2	5	18	123	142	93
Beverley No. 4	57	20	1391	350	41	24	693	—	—	12	16	7	12	9	12	60	356	522	240
Beverley No. 5	129	27	2057	633	86	20	1006	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Bishop Burton	62	10	1576	305	41	9	500	—	—	10	11	10	11	1	—	22	191	424	59
Brandesburton	62	21	2035	381	48	24	1013	—	—	15	5	1	—	2	1	17	237	330	117
Bridlington No. 1	89	14	2137	405	70	17	925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bridlington No. 2	61	15	1909	394	48	5	443	—	2	2	3	2	3	1	—	3	76	158	6
Bridlington No. 3	81	9	2448	831	67	15	1053	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bridlington No. 4	126	16	2148	374	94	22	1050	—	—	9	2	8	2	4	1	1	163	243	10
Bridlington No. 5	127	20	2819	856	101	24	955	—	1	1	3	1	3	1	2	—	72	105	—
Bridlington No. 6	126	5	3024	462	84	39	1018	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cottingham No. 1	78	7	3459	87	53	7	1476	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cottingham No. 2	102	38	5030	752	83	15	3813	—	—	—	—	18	9	18	8	23	317	668	92
Cottingham No. 3	26	6	1710	30	20	4	818	—	1	21	8	6	3	11	4	18	210	517	68
Cottingham No. 4	56	25	2434	265	47	22	1471	—	1	20	12	9	15	11	9	2	271	483	7
Driffield No. 1	50	30	1384	1455	46	19	1050	—	1	11	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Driffield No. 2	14	2	821	128	9	4	415	—	—	—	—	3	7	4	14	1	157	323	6
Driffield No. 3	25	2	1691	37	15	10	553	—	—	5	18	5	17	6	20	2	509	586	10
Eserick	59	9	831	196	27	2	171	—	—	4	28	10	10	8	6	—	205	368	23
Filey	97	15	2346	156	52	18	1047	—	2	12	11	4	2	7	4	2	265	289	—
Fulford	59	5	2446	173	34	7	309	—	3	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hedon	89	33	2548	419	59	30	1409	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	19	20	215	298	101
Hessle No. 1	76	18	3126	461	46	19	1005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hessle No. 2	51	4	2324	160	29	10	1129	—	—	4	15	4	12	—	3	34	224	420	199
Hessle No. 3	33	14	2178	857	27	15	737	—	1	10	14	10	13	33	2	40	358	545	263
Hessle No. 4	36	8	1940	151	16	8	783	—	—	28	10	18	10	6	5	18	641	638	127
Hessle No. 5	59	26	2649	520	44	12	1171	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holme	65	26	725	153	24	8	268	1	7	1	31	—	30	—	29	13	197	563	42
Hornsea No. 1	150	10	2441	41	82	10	1410	—	—	3	6	2	3	—	3	1	84	185	49
Hornsea No. 2	105	14	1866	406	37	9	1290	—	1	8	6	3	—	2	—	33	158	314	120
Howden	16	6	191	89	5	2	138	—	2	2	32	2	28	2	20	13	477	714	35
Hunmanby	69	6	1767	274	36	12	1408	—	—	5	7	4	4	4	1	—	79	286	—
Market Weighton	42	7	1535	94	24	11	479	—	1	9	8	6	7	7	6	22	294	354	89
Middleton	42	14	1202	194	26	9	228	—	—	11	7	8	2	9	3	9	222	366	51
North Cave	51	5	1265	234	33	8	274	—	—	21	16	21	14	14	5	22	547	664	122
Norton No. 1	54	13	1185	531	25	2	58	—	—	10	7	10	6	10	6	3	272	276	19
Norton No. 2	41	14	986	306	32	4	30	—	6	2	—	2	7	2	7	—	80	232	5
Norton No. 3	103	20	2349	196	69	18	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patrington No. 1	51	22	2391	492	33	5	839	—	1	1	11	—	11	—	10	5	159	270	9
Patrington No. 2	53	12	2127	427	27	7	694	—	2	5	13	4	12	5	10	2	157	373	9
Pocklington	109	19	1582	353	51	14	86	—	—	21	6	6	3	15	3	1	305	439	6
Riceall	95	17	1994	429	50	19	320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rudston	35	22	744	835	24	9	108	—	—	1	3	1	1	1	1	—	90	96	—
Sherburn	73	14	897	418	41	11	409	—	—	17	2	12	2	12	2	—	155	224	—
Skirlaugh	40	6	1790	42	23	16	730	—	—	5	1	4	1	1	1	8	63	153	37
South Cave	39	6	1157	145	25	6	356	—	—	6	14	6	12	4	5	59	203	307	216
Sutton on Derwent	67	28	1124	459	43	9	60	—	—	11	3	6	1	7	—	1	138	379	23
Weavertorpe	70	30	1706	802	41	22	881	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Welton	142	19	2151	244	17	607	—	—	—	8	4	8	4	4	1	40	177	265	148
Wetwang	60	21	1551	102	42	9	544	—	—	6	7	5	7	4	3	1	251	309	11
Wilberfoss	89	18	2151	243	35	22	298	—	1	8	7	8	6	8	3	1	144	295	11
Willerby No. 1	96	38	1431	292	62	14	693	—	—	14	11	14	9	7	3	52	402	526	272
Willerby No. 2	94	37	1688	814	62	22	1211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willerby No. 3	66	30	1176	403	40	11	598	1	—	9	21	10	19	8	12	40	323	583	154
Withernsea No. 1	119	19	2501	699	83	25	1382	—	1	14	1	14	1	14	—	—	70	214	3
Withernsea No. 2	49	15	1295	243	29	6	617	—	—	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	22	43	3
Totals	4255	1000	111244	21253	2730	808	45571	2	36	391	494	286	388	244	286	706	10744	17214	3319

§Post vacant for seven months in year.

*Included in columns (2) and (3).

‡Post vacant.

†Included in columns (4) and (5).

District	No. of Live Births.	Primary Vaccinations						Re-Vaccinations					
		Under 1	1 year	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Totals	Under 1	1 year	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Totals
M.B.	274	134	4	6	3	7	154	—	—	—	—	3	3
ton M.B.	278	134	11	3	9	16	173	—	1	3	7	88	99
U.D.	102	39	—	3	1	2	45	—	—	—	2	6	8
.D.	46	35	—	2	2	5	44	—	—	—	—	8	8
Haltemprice U.D.	648	488	15	15	4	28	550	—	1	9	15	86	111
M.B.	34	16	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	1	1
U.D.	74	21	1	—	1	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.D.	69	32	3	—	1	1	37	—	—	—	—	3	3
sea U.D.	71	40	1	2	3	10	56	—	—	1	1	15	17
R.D.	345	252	8	3	5	8	276	—	1	2	6	7	16
ton R.D.	131	40	1	2	2	3	48	—	—	1	3	3	7
R.D.	195	100	4	2	—	4	110	—	1	2	1	7	11
R.D.	160	74	7	6	—	8	95	—	—	3	—	9	12
ess R.D.	315	168	4	5	—	11	188	—	—	—	3	6	9
R.D.	194	115	1	1	5	6	128	—	—	—	—	9	9
R.D.	118	59	1	1	—	1	62	—	—	—	1	7	8
ton R.D.	226	109	—	3	9	5	126	—	1	—	2	17	20
Totals	3280	1856	61	54	45	115	2131	—	5	21	41	275	342

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

The figures for immunisation carried out during the year are as follows:—

	Aged under 5.	Aged 5— 14 years.	Total.	Reinforce- ment Injections.
By General Practitioners	1510	59	1569	532
At Infant Welfare Centres or at Special Sessions	686	320	1006	2082
Totals	2196	379	2575	2614

The distribution of this work between the various County Districts is shown in the following table:—

District.	Primary Immunisation.			Rein- forcement Injections.
	Under 5.	5—14.	Totals.	
Beverley M.B.	180	13	193	171
Bridlington M.B. ...	158	7	165	59
Driffield U.D.	42	—	42	8
Filey U.D.	41	—	41	3
Haltemprice U.D. ..	469	148	617	1213
Hedon M.B.	30	5	35	73
Hornsea U.D.	37	17	54	106
Norton U.D.	60	8	68	22
Withernsea U.D. ...	55	18	73	57
Beverley R.D.	289	29	318	178
Bridlington R.D.	68	3	71	30
Derwent R.D.	163	55	218	252
Driffield R.D.	74	3	77	6
Holderness R.D.	211	50	261	328
Howden R.D.	99	16	115	34
Norton R.D.	60	3	63	18
Pocklington R.D. ...	160	4	164	56
Totals	2196	379	2575	2614

The following table shows the position in the various County Districts and Health Divisions both as regards the total numbers of children who have been immunised at any time, and also as regards those who have been immunised or re-immunised during the last five years.

A comparison of the figures given in this table with those in the corresponding table for the previous year shows that there has been a reduction of just over 200 in the number of young children being immunised and that the percentage of children under one year old who had been immunised fell from 20% to 15% of that age group. Although this fall is to some extent offset by a slight rise in the percentage of children aged one to four who have been protected, the total figure for all children under fifteen years of age shows that the percentage who have been given primary protection or re-inforcing injections during the last five years has dropped from just over 55% to just under 54%.

Diphtheria is a dangerous disease and these reductions in the state of protection against the disease, although small, are disturbing and indicate the continued need for advice about immunisation to be brought to the notice of all parents. The falling off in the number of immunisations among young children is partly because it is generally advised that the use of combined antigens against both diphtheria and whooping cough should be discontinued during the summer and autumn months. As the protection against whooping cough needs to be given first, there is thus a tendency for the protection against diphtheria when given separately to be delayed until a child is older, and these figures show that the need for it may be forgotten unless constant reminders are given.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1957.

Districts.	Number of children who received primary or re-inforcing injections within the last five years.					Number immunised more than 5 years ago.	Total aged under 15 immunised at any time
	Aged under 1.	Aged 1 to 4.	Aged 5 to 9.	Aged 10 to 14.	Total aged under 15.		
Buckrose Health Division.							
Bridlington M.B.	10	630	448	81	1169	1801	2970
Driffield U.D.	—	201	140	24	365	600	965
Filey U.D.	1	183	85	10	279	595	874
Bridlington R.D.	7	325	179	49	560	760	1320
Driffield R.D.	2	325	240	45	612	1096	1708
Totals	20	1664	1092	209	2985	4852	7837
Haltemprice Health Division.							
Haltemprice U.D.	128	1891	2490	2675	7184	1278	8462
Holderness Health Division.							
Beverley M.B.	34	677	995	683	2389	971	3360
Hedon M.B.	4	120	169	125	418	153	571
Hornsea U.D.	5	145	234	219	603	313	916
Withernsea U.D.	14	185	285	135	619	367	986
Beverley R.D.	57	972	867	700	2596	1456	4052
Holderness R.D.	50	705	1149	859	2763	1256	4019
Totals	164	2804	3699	2721	9388	4516	13904
Howdenshire Health Division.							
Norton U.D.	20	239	225	133	617	309	926
Derwent R.D.	55	508	747	614	1924	723	2647
Howden R.D.	14	405	432	363	1214	814	2028
Norton R.D.	17	354	316	450	1137	495	1632
Pocklington R.D.	54	693	844	758	2349	862	3211
Totals	160	2199	2564	2318	7241	3203	10444
Grand Totals	472	8558	9845	7923	26798	13849	40647
Estimated child population	3090	12710	33900		49700		49700
Percentage immunised...	15.28	67.33	52.41		53.92		81.78

PROTECTION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS.

Upon the request of their parents or guardians children may receive protection against whooping cough and tetanus. This protection may be given at the same time as the children are immunised against diphtheria.

During the year, 2,166 children received primary courses of anti-whooping cough injections, and 568 received "boosting" injections. These numbers are made up as follows:—

	Primary.	Booster.
Whooping Cough vaccine	103	11
Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough ...	1076	404
Combined Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus	987	153
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	2166	568
	<hr/>	<hr/>

B.C.G. VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

The Scheme for protection of school leavers against tuberculosis by B.C.G. vaccination which was commenced in 1955 was continued during the year in the Buckrose and Haltemprice Divisional Health areas.

Children who are between thirteen and fourteen years of age are entitled to participate in this scheme, and during the year letters explaining the scheme and accompanied by consent forms were sent to the parents of 1,098 eligible children. Parents of 23 (65.8%) children requested participation in the scheme, and of these acceptors, 679 were eventually Mantoux tested to find out if B.C.G. vaccination was necessary. The result of the tests showed that 497 (73.2%) were negative and therefore required vaccination, and of these, 494 finally completed the process.

If a child gives a positive reaction to the Mantoux test, it means that at some time he has contracted the infection and in all probability has overcome it. To make certain that there is no evidence of active disease, all children having this positive result to the test are offered special examinations, including chest X-ray, and the adult members of their families are also offered X-ray examination in case there may be undetected cases of the disease among them.

PROTECTION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.

In my last report I described how the scheme for vaccination against poliomyelitis started with the offer of registration to children born between 1st January, 1947, and 31st December, 1954. During 1956, 7,725 children falling into this age range were registered for vaccination, and in the months of May and November sufficient vaccine was received to enable 727 of them to have two injections each before the end of the year.

During 1957, that is the period to which this present report refers, further supplies of vaccine began to be received from March, and in May the Minister of Health decided to extend the offer of registration to those children born in the years 1955 and 1956 and to give a further chance to register to those born between 1947 and 1954.

An attempt was made to reach the parent of every child in the 1955/56 age range by a personal letter and the other children in the school-age range were given notices to take home to their parents. As a result, another 3,470 children in the 1947 to 1954 age range were registered, and in addition there were 3,090 who were born in 1955 or 1956.

Few if any of these registrations were vaccinated during the year as the supplies of vaccine which were available were just about sufficient to deal with the registrations submitted in the previous year, but in November, 1957, the Minister informed us that it was proposed to import supplies of Salk vaccine from America and Canada during 1958, and, in anticipation of this, offers of registration for vaccination were to be extended to children born in the first six months of 1957 and to those born between 1943 and 1946. In addition, vaccination facilities were to be offered to expectant mothers and to general practitioners and their families and to ambulance staff and their families. All these new registrations had to be offered the choice of the imported or British produced vaccine and the same choice had to be offered to the 6,500 who had registered earlier in the year under previous arrangements.

All this extra work placed a severe strain on the clerical staff of the Department and additional temporary help had to be employed, but by the end of the year all the necessary notices had been sent out and further registrations for 7,322 children and 1000 adults had been received. Among these and the other 6,500 awaiting vaccination, approximately 21% indicated an unwillingness to accept the American or Canadian Salk vaccine despite the knowledge that there might be a considerable delay before ample supplies of the British produced vaccine became available.

At the end of 1957 the statistics relating to poliomyelitis vaccination were as follows:—

CHILDREN.

Registration.	Year.	Age range.	No. registered.
1.	1956.	Born 1947 to 1954	7725
2(a).	1957.	Born 1955 to 1956	3090
(b).	1957.	Born 1947 to 1954	3470
3(a).	1957.	Born 1943 to 1946	6323
(b).	1957.	Born 1947 to 1956	437
(c).	1957.	Born 1957	562
Total children			21607

ADULTS.

Expectant mothers	56
General Practitioners and their families	21
Ambulance staff and their families	23
	<hr/>
Total adults	100
	<hr/>

GRAND TOTAL 21,707

NUMBER VACCINATED.

Two injections—1956	727
1957	5797
	<hr/>
Total	6524
	<hr/>

In addition, 662 children had received their first injection by the end of the year.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

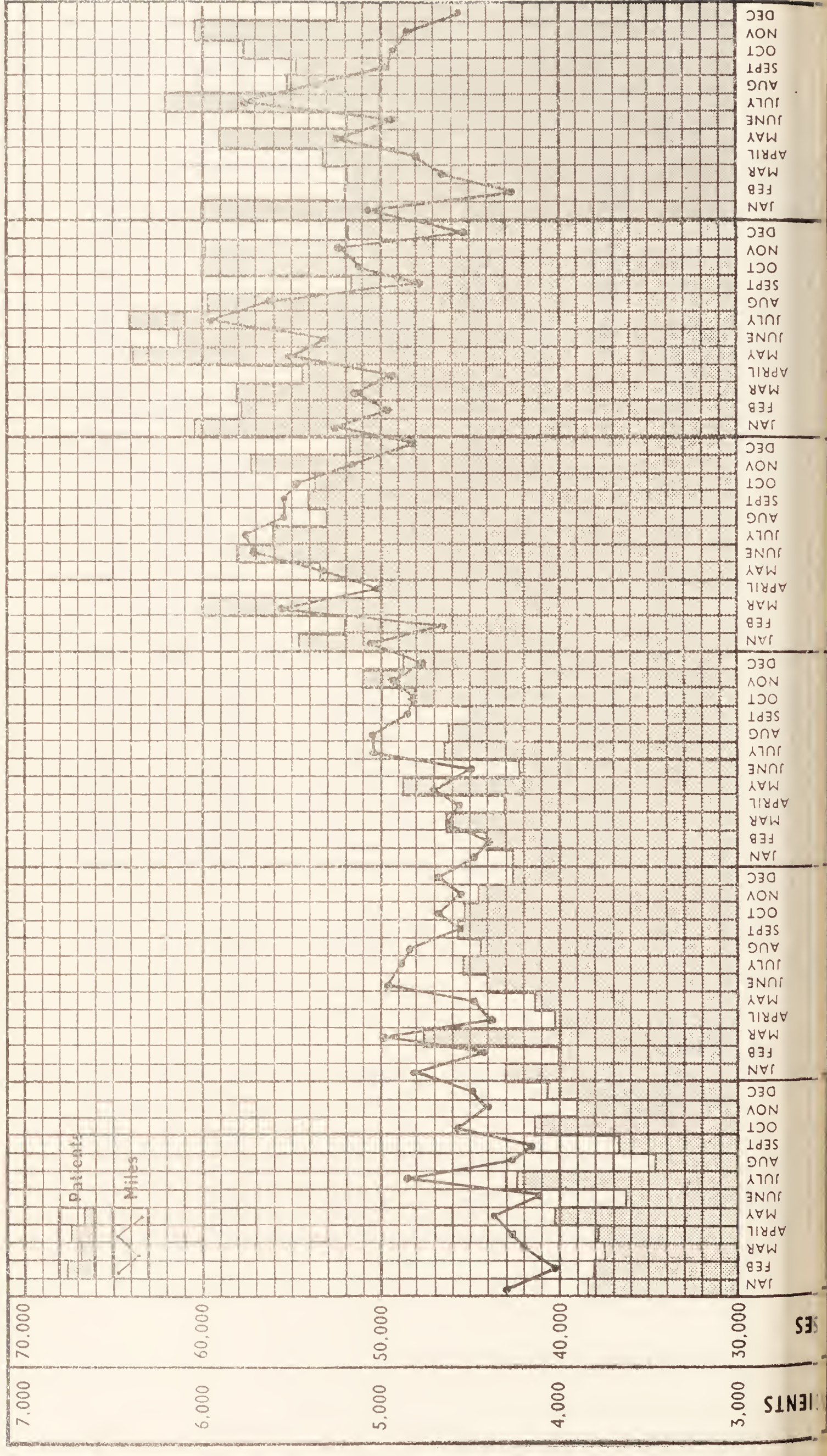
At the end of the year the Council's fleet of vehicles consisted of 12 ambulances and 17 dual purpose vehicles used mainly for sitting-case work and use was also made of 2 ambulances provided by the St. John Ambulance Brigade for the Filey area and 1 ambulance provided by the British Red Cross Society at Market Weighton.

At last it would appear that a halt has been called to the increase in the demands made on the ambulance service. This year, for the first time there has been a reduction in the number of cases who have had to be carried and this reduction is almost entirely due to a lessening in the demands made to transport patients to and from out-patient clinics. The figure for out-patient work is still high, being 1,400 more than it was in 1955, and it is, of course, too early yet to judge whether the reduction referred to is going to be a temporary or permanent one.

The following tables give details of the various types of work done by the service as a whole and by the various sections, and the graph shows changes month by month in the number of cases dealt with and the number of miles travelled during the last five years.

Types of case.	1956	1957	Increase or decrease 1957 as compared with 1956.	
			Actual	Percentage
1. Accident	1669	1715	+ 46	+ 2.7
2. Acute illness	1226	1504	+278	+22.7
3. General illness	4138	3707	-431	-10.4
4. Maternity	1065	1071	+ 6	+ 0.6
5. Tuberculosis	96	99	+ 3	+ 3.1
6. Infectious disease	148	262	+114	+77.0
7. Mental	240	194	- 46	-19.2
Totals (Items 1 - 7)	8582	8552	- 30	- 0.4
8. Inter-hospital transfers ...	1371	1396	+ 25	+ 1.8
9. Hospital discharges	3994	4087	+ 93	+ 2.3
10. Out - patient and Clinic attendances	55570	52129	-3441	- 6.2
Totals (Items 8 - 10)	60935	57612	-3323	- 5.5
11. Other Cases	554	949	+395	+71.3
Grand Totals: Cases	70071	67113	-2958	- 4.2
Journeys	20736	20346	-390	- 1.9
Mileage	624210	594428	-29782	- 4.8
Average patients per journey	3.4	3.3	—	—
Average miles per journey ...	30.1	29.2	—	—
Average miles per patient	8.9	8.9	—	—

Station.	Journeys.	Patients.	Mileage.	Average mileage per journey.	Average mileage per patient.
ambulances.					
Derley	1156	2744	28355	24.5	10.3
ddlington	1151	2232	21953	19.1	9.8
ffield	511	1130	6454	12.6	5.7
ssle	972	2974	20643	21.2	6.9
rnsea	493	1458	13211	26.8	9.1
owden	337	965	9848	29.2	10.2
icklington	389	2078	16539	42.5	8.0
thernsea	292	1110	13426	46.0	12.1
ey St. John ..	853	2967	28701	33.6	9.7
arket Weighton					
ed Cross	175	658	7340	42.0	11.2
R., Selby	908	2109	22678	25.0	10.8
R., Malton ...	501	827	8865	17.7	10.7
rk C.B.	311	443	3037	9.8	6.9
ll C.B.	64	66	762	11.9	11.5
er					
Authorities ...	6	6	416	69.3	69.3
Tals for ambulances	8119	21767	202228	24.9	9.3
Sing Case Cars.					
Derley	2080	6878	54669	26.3	7.9
ddlington	2248	5509	54353	24.2	9.9
ffield	2098	5623	38919	18.6	6.9
ssle	1123	6077	36706	32.7	6.0
rnsea	602	3058	25586	42.5	8.4
owden	533	2443	26006	48.8	10.6
icklington	928	7044	56570	61.0	8.0
eaeverthorpe ...	344	1071	15408	44.8	14.4
thernsea	757	4575	44689	59.0	9.8
rk C.B.	114	146	989	8.7	6.8
ll C.B.	—	—	—	—	—
luntary Car					
Pool	316	777	12241	38.7	15.8
R., Malton	1010	2051	19238	19.0	9.4
her					
Authorities ...	7	7	355	50.7	50.7
Tals for sitting case cars	12160	45259	385729	31.7	8.5
rain	67	87	6471	96.6	74.4
Grand Totals ...	20346	67113	594428	29.2	8.9



DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

The demands made on this service continue to increase year by year. At the beginning of the year, domestic helps were giving service at 361 households and during the year 518 new cases had been helped, so that in all 879 householders have made use of the service during 1957, that is 81 more than in 1956. The conditions arising in households causing the requests for domestic help were general illness 134, tuberculosis 10, confinements 160 and chronic illnesses 575.

The number of domestic helps on the panel at the end of the year was 197. All were part-time workers, but one was on the retained list.

As in previous years, a large proportion of the available service is earmarked for cases needing help for long periods of time, and this is, in the majority of instances, supplied to households where there are elderly people. For instance, at the end of the year in 279 households where domestic help was being provided, that provision had been continuing for over a year and a further 78 households had been receiving this service for more than six months.

CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

The care services have continued to be operated centrally and are referred to in various parts of this report.

The medical loan service continued to be operated on behalf of the County Council by the British Red Cross Society, who had at the end of the year a total of 42 depôts in the County, and by the Withernsea Old Folks' Centre Appeal Committee, who have a depôt at Withernsea. During the year, 1,360 articles were loaned under this arrangement. Except in the case of patients suffering from tuberculosis and necessitous patients, small charges are made for the loan of the more expensive articles.

PROBLEM FAMILIES.

The Children's Officer acts as a Co-ordinating Officer for the purpose of initiating meetings of persons representing the various bodies or service sections who may in the course of their duties have to deal with the various difficulties created by problem families. The meetings are organised on a Divisional Health Area basis and are under the chairmanship of the Divisional Medical Officer. They are called whenever there is information that there are cases in the area which justify this action being taken, either with a view to helping to ameliorate established conditions or with a view to taking preventive action. During the year, ten such meetings have been held and 157 individual cases dealt with.

EPILEPSY AND SPASTIC PARAPLEGIA.

The ascertainment of adult cases of epilepsy and spastic paraplegia in the County is still by no means complete. On the register of handicapped persons maintained by the County Welfare Officer there are 21 epileptics and 5 spastics. Of the 21 epileptics,

9 are in residential accommodation provided by the Welfare Authority and 4 are in colonies. Of the five spastic cases, four are in their own homes and one is being maintained in a special training home at the expense of the Welfare Committee.

In addition, there are 34 epileptics and 5 spastics living at home and known to the Welfare Department, but who are not registered as Handicapped Persons.

Among persons ascertained as mental defectives, 26 children and 35 adults are known to be epileptics and 17 children and 13 adults are known to suffer from a degree of spastic paraplegia. Of these, 14 child and 27 epileptics and 6 child and 7 adult spastics are in institutions.

Among educable children of school age, 6 epileptics and 20 spastics are ascertained under the Handicapped Pupils Regulations.

No special provisions are made available to these groups under the local health service arrangements, but, as may be necessary, arrangements are available for the loan of special chairs, walking aids, special beds and mattresses through the medical loan scheme. All cases, of course, have access to the services being provided under the Welfare Department's Scheme.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

General health education has been continued mainly through the work of the health visitors and school nurses with individuals or small groups. Special consideration has been given to the problem of disseminating information about the association between smoking and lung cancer and it was agreed that this could best be done on a local basis, probably through the local Cancer Education Committees which were established in 1953, when an experiment in general cancer education was being undertaken. During the year, Dr. Gould had arranged for a series of lectures and film demonstrations on this subject in the Haltemprice area to several of the women's organisations and through the schools to all school leavers.

BLINDNESS.

The official register of blind and partially sighted persons is maintained by the Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind, whose officers undertake home visiting and home teaching duties for the County Council.

At the end of the year there were 350 blind and 39 partially sighted persons on the Register. The distribution of these persons according to sex and age is shown in the following table:—

Age Period	Blind			Partially Sighted		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0—4	—	1	1	—	—	—
5—10	1	2	3	—	1	1
11—15	1	1	2	1	3	4
16—20	1	—	1	—	1	1
21—30	4	3	7	3	1	4
31—39	12	7	19	1	1	2
40—49	13	3	16	3	—	3
50—59	17	19	36	1	3	4
60—64	17	7	24	—	1	1
65—69	11	24	35	2	1	3
70 and over ...	88	118	206	4	12	16
Totals ...	165	185	350	15	24	39

The following table gives an analysis of the ages at which blindness or the onset of eye trouble occurred in respect of persons on the register at the end of 1957:—

Age Period	Blind			Partially Sighted		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1	8	13	21	4	8	12
1	3	1	4	}	1	5
2	—	1	1			
3	1	3	4			
4	1	—	1			
5—10	11	3	14	—	1	1
11—15	5	1	6	—	—	—
16—20	4	3	7	1	—	1
21—30	12	13	25	—	—	—
31—39	15	8	23	—	—	—
40—49	15	17	32	3	—	3
50—59	20	24	44	—	1	1
60—64	9	19	28	3	3	6
65—69	11	13	24	1	2	3
70 and over ...	44	65	109	2	4	6
Unknown	6	1	7	—	1	1
Totals ...	165	185	350	15	24	39

During the year 49 persons were admitted to the register of blind and partially sighted. Of these, 40 were certified as blind and 9 partially sighted. In addition, 2 persons were transferred from the partially sighted to the blind category, 1 person was de-certified from the blind category and certified as partially sighted, and one person was removed from the register of partially sighted. Twelve persons were examined but not considered certifiable and 14 persons already on the register were re-examined but no change in category was made.

The age groups of those certified during the year as blind or partially sighted were as follows:—

	0-4	5-15	16-30	31-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Total
Blind	1	—	1	4	7	12	17	42
Partially Sighted	—	—	1	2	1	3	3	10

The causes to which blindness was attributed were as follows:—

	Blindness	Partially sighted
Cataract	18	5
Diabetic Retinopathy	2	—
Glaucoma	6	1
Local Infection of coats of the eye	10	2
Myopic Error	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	1
Retrolental Fibroplasia	1	—
Vascular Diseases	1	—
Other primary ocular defects	3	—
Totals	42	10

Follow-up of registered blind and partially sighted persons:—

No. of cases registered during the year in respect of whom Form B.D.8 recommended:—	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Other
(a) No treatment	4	1	1	13
(b) (i) Medical treatment ...	11	6	—	7
(ii) Surgical treatment ...	6	—	—	—
(iii) Optical treatment	2	—	—	1
No. of cases shown under (b) above who have received treatment:—				
(i) Medical	11	6	—	7
(ii) Surgical	1	—	—	—
(iii) Optical	2	—	—	1

In two of the cases recommended for surgical treatment, offers of treatment were refused, one case died before treatment could be commenced, one case was not fit to be operated on and in one case the operation has been deferred.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No cases of ophthalmia neonatorum occurred during the year.

MENTAL HEALTH.

ADMINISTRATION.

As detailed in previous reports, the work of the Mental Health Service is dealt with by a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee consisting of 10 members who meet quarterly for the purpose of considering the reports on defectives and other persons in the care of the Committee and making recommendations to the Health Committee as to the administration of the service or any specific action to be taken in individual cases.

Apart from myself, there are six medical officers on the Council's staff who have attended special courses on mental deficiency and are recognised for the purpose of examining educationally sub-normal children. All of these doctors are also approved as examining and certifying officers under the Mental Deficiency Acts. The County is divided into four areas controlled from the central office and in each area there is a Duly Authorised Officer. The Duly Authorised Officers are also District Welfare Officers operating under the National Assistance Act, 1948. On the central staff the establishment provides for a trained psychiatric social worker and a mental health social worker. Three members of the Council's headquarter's staff are also approved as Duly Authorised Officers.

The County Council have continued to co-operate with the Regional Hospital Board and appropriate Hospital Management Committees during the year and the Authority's officers have undertaken the supervision of mental defectives licenced from hospitals to addresses in the County area. Periodic progress reports and reports in connection with the re-examination of patients in hospital care have been supplied on request. There has been a steady increase in the volume of mental deficiency work and a similar trend on the mental illness side, where consideration is being given to the methods by which the pre-care and after-care services for the mentally ill can be expanded.

ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY.

Mental Deficiency.

A regular supervisory service is provided by the Council's Duly Authorised Officers and the Mental Health Social Worker for all mental defectives in the area who are under statutory supervision or who are licenced from institutions. Friendly supervision is also provided where required.

The County is mainly rural in character with no large densely populated areas and the establishment of day occupation centres for mental defectives has consequently not been regarded as a practical proposition. At the end of the year one child was attending daily at the York Corporation centre and with the co-operation of other neighbouring authorities, this arrangement will be extended in 1958 by the obtaining of places in occupation centres in their areas for the training of suitable East Riding children living within a reasonable distance of the centres.

Instruction in occupational and handicraft work was provided by the Council during the year for 31 defectives residing in their own homes, this work being undertaken by the social worker.

Statistics relating to mental deficiency for 1957 are shown in the following tables:—

No of new cases ascertained during the year:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 16	20	18	38
Aged 16 and over	8	5	13
	—	—	—
Totals	28	23	51
	—	—	—

Total number of cases under supervision at the end of 1957:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Statutory Supervision:			
Under 16	41	37	78
Aged 16 or over	134	116	250
	—	—	—
Totals	175	153	328
	—	—	—

Voluntary Supervision:

Under 16	—	—	—
Aged 16 or over	13	13	26
	—	—	—
Totals	13	13	26
	—	—	—

On licence in the area:

Under 16	—	—	—
Aged 16 or over	6	6	12
	—	—	—
Totals	6	6	12
	—	—	—

There were no cases under statutory guardianship on 31st December, 1957.

During the year statutory supervision was discontinued in respect of six cases who had established themselves satisfactorily in the community.

Twelve cases were admitted to mental deficiency hospitals during 1957 and the total number of East Riding defectives so accommodated is now 257, made up as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 16	24	20	44
Aged 16 or over	105	108	213
	—	—	—
Totals	129	128	257
	—	—	—

The authority is very fortunately placed as regards the provision of permanent hospital places and at the end of the year only 13 cases were awaiting this form of care. Of these, 12 were considered to be in the non-urgent category.

Short term care was provided for 18 defectives in order to give their relatives a respite and this arrangement has been very much appreciated.

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930.

The figures summarised below show the work undertaken by the Council's Duly Authorised Officers during the year in respect of the mentally ill. The 1956 figures are also given for comparison purposes :—

Admission to Hospital:—	1957.	1956.
Mental Treatment Act, 1930 :		
As voluntary patients	59	51
As temporary patients	5	5
Lunacy Act, 1890 (as amended) :		
Under Summary Reception Orders	133	123
Under 3-day Orders	64	63
Under Urgency Orders	7	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	268	242
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Otherwise dealt with :—		
Advice or referral	89	69
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals (all cases)	357	311
	<hr/>	<hr/>

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

No new certificates of registration were issued during the year. At the end of the year there were two homes registered providing beds as follows :—

Medical and surgical	8
Maternity	22

The registration of one nursing home was surrendered during the year.

Four hundred and eighty-two patients were admitted to these homes during the year, 459 of whom were maternity cases, whilst 8 were medical or surgical and 15 convalescent or chronic.

NURSERY AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948.

This Act requires that every Local Health Authority shall keep registers :—

- (a) of premises in their area, other than premises wholly or mainly used as private dwellings, where children are received to be looked after for the day or a substantial part thereof or for any longer period not exceeding 6 days ;

- (b) of persons in their area who for reward receive into their homes children under the age of five to be looked after as aforesaid.

Premises at Cottingham, providing accommodation for 400 children, and 7 daily minders, are registered.

Section 3. —Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

WATER SUPPLIES, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

A total of 512 samples of water were submitted by officers of the various District Councils for bacteriological examination. Of these 512 samples, 74 proved unsatisfactory, but a number of these latter related to samples examined following an original unsatisfactory sample.

In addition, 47 samples were submitted for chemical analysis.

RURAL WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWERAGE ACTS, 1944—1955.

During 1957, the following schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal and water supply were considered by the County Council and in each case it was possible to inform the District Councils concerned that it was not desired to offer any observations for the purposes of Section 2 (2) of the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944:—

Driffield R.D.C. Laying of 3,200 yards of 3" cast iron water main to serve properties on the main Driffield/Beverley Road, and forming part of the Sunderlandwick Estate, at an estimated cost of £3,353.

Norton R.D.C. Improving the water pressure in the village of Burythorpe at an estimated cost of £825.

Laying of a 3" branch water main, at an estimated cost of £2,250, from the village of Seagglethorpe to properties known as Brambling Fields.

Pocklington R.D.C. ... Combined scheme for dealing with sewage from Pocklington, Barmby Moor and Sutton Lane, at an estimated cost of £80,000.

The County Council undertook to make contributions under these Acts to the undermentioned District Councils in respect of schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal and water supply:—

Haltemprice U.D.C. ... Increased contribution from £8,500 to £9,500 towards the cost of carrying out the Durswell sewerage and sewage disposal scheme, following an increase in the Exchequer contribution.

Beverley R.D.C. Reduction in contribution from £200 to £130 in respect of the cost of connecting certain farms to the Skidby and Little Weighton sewerage and sewage disposal scheme, following a reduction in the Exchequer contribution.

Bridlington R.D.C. Contribution of £1,700 towards the cost, estimated at £8,300, of carrying out the Haisthorpe sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.

Increased contribution from £1,250 to £1,450 in respect of the cost of carrying out the Hunmanby sewerage and sewage disposal scheme, following an increase in the Exchequer contribution.

Driffield R.D.C. Contributions as set out below in respect of the financial year 1957/58 towards the annual expenditure incurred by the District Council in connection with the Regional Water Supply Scheme for the whole of their area :—

	£
Section A of Scheme	90
Section B of Scheme	1,084
Section C of Scheme	700

Howden R.D.C. Contribution of £684 in respect of the financial year 1957/58 towards the annual expenditure incurred by the District Council in connection with the water supplies co-ordination scheme.

Contribution of £355 in respect of the financial year 1957/58 towards the annual expenditure incurred by the District Council in connection with water main extensions in ten parishes in the Rural District.

Contribution of £280 in respect of the financial year 1957/58 towards the annual expenditure incurred by the District Council in connection with the provision of a 6" trunk link main from Spaldington Water Tower to Howden.

Pocklington R.D.C. Contribution of £6,500 towards the cost, estimated at £25,156, of the Melbourne sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.

Contribution of £13,000 towards the cost, estimated at £52,962, of the Wilberfoss/Newton-on-Derwent sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.

Contribution of £170 in respect of the financial year 1957/58 towards the annual expenditure incurred by the District Council in connection with the water supplies co-ordination scheme.

Contribution of £36 in respect of each of the financial years 1956/57 and 1957/58 towards the annual expenditure incurred by the District Council in connection with the cost of carrying out a water main extension in the parish of Kirby Underdale.

Reduction in contribution from £5,000 to £4,650 in respect of the Market Weighton sewerage and sewage disposal scheme due to saving of £1,823 on the final cost of the scheme.

Reduction in contribution from £5,000 to £4,800 in respect of the first stage of the Stamford Bridge sewerage and sewage disposal scheme due to saving of £950 on the final cost of the scheme.

The Pocklington Water Company Ltd.'s Water Undertaking was taken over by the Pocklington Rural District Council on the 1st October, 1957.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

During the year, the Withernsea Urban District Council submitted revised proposals for improving, at an estimated cost of £175,000, the sewerage and sewage disposal facilities in the Urban District, which would be capable at some future date of dealing with sewage from the parishes of Hollym and Holmpton in the Holderness Rural District.

The Bridlington Corporation also submitted details of a revised scheme for the provision of works of sewerage and sewage disposal which were being carried out within the Borough at an estimated cost of £816,000 (including certain works which had already been carried out).

In both of the cases mentioned above, an indication was given that it was probable that applications would be submitted in due course to the County Council for grants under Section 307 of the Act towards the cost of the schemes.

Contributions under this Section of the Act were made to the following District Councils in respect of the financial year 1956/57 :—

Haltemprice U.D.C. ...	Contribution of £5,500 towards the cost of carrying out the West Hull and Haltemprice Joint Main Drainage Scheme.
Derwent R.D.C.	Contribution of £85 towards the cost of providing a public supply of water to outlying farms in the Rural District.

At the end of the year, the County Council reviewed the basis under which contributions were being made under the Act towards expenses incurred by District Councils on sewerage and sewage disposal and decided that, in considering future applications from District Councils for financial assistance towards such expenses, they would have regard to all the circumstances of the case, including the financial position of the District Council submitting the application, and also that of all other County District Councils in the County.

WATER ACT, 1945.

Following the conference convened by the County Council in November, 1956 (which was referred to in my report for that year) regarding re-grouping of water undertakings, a number of conferences have been held between representatives of the various local authorities and water undertakings in the County, and certain authorities have also discussed with representatives of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government suggestions for the re-grouping of these undertakings. At the end of the year, discussions were still taking place between the Ministry and certain of the authorities.

As a result of an application by the Driffeld Water Company, the Minister of Housing and Local Government made an Order, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1957, under Sections 32 and 40 of the Water Act, 1945, the general effect of the Order being :—

- (i) to apply to the Company's water undertaking the provisions (with certain exceptions and modifications) contained in the Third Schedule to the Water Act, 1945;
- (ii) to repeal, alter or amend certain provisions of the Driffeld and District Water Act, 1882, and of the Driffeld Water Company (Modification of Charges) Order, 1922; and
- (iii) to alter the rates and charges which the Company are authorised to levy and make under enactments relating to the Company in respect of water supplied for domestic purposes.

During the year, the Bridlington Corporation applied to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for Orders to be made under Sections 32 and 40 of the Act, the general effect of the Orders under the respective Sections being :—

- (a) (i) to apply to the Corporation's Water Undertaking the provisions (with certain exceptions and modifications) of the Third Schedule to the Water Act, 1945;
- (ii) to prescribe certain rates and charges throughout the Corporation's water limits (a) in the case of premises used solely for business, trade or manufacturing purposes, or for the exercise of functions of any public authority in respect of water supplied for domestic purposes, and (b) in respect of the supply of water by meter; and
- (iii) to repeal or amend certain provisions of the Bridlington Corporation Water Acts and Orders, 1895-1955, and the Bridlington Corporation Act, 1933;
- (b) to alter the rates and charges which the Corporation are authorised to levy and make throughout the Corporation's water limits in respect of water supplied for domestic purposes.

ACQUISITION BY THE SHEFFIELD CITY COUNCIL OF AN ADDITIONAL MAJOR SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY FROM THE YORKSHIRE DERWENT.

Notification was received during the year that the Sheffield City Council were considering the promotion of a long term project for the acquisition of an additional major source of water supply from the Yorkshire Derwent at Stamford Bridge. The suggested route of the pipeline from Stamford Bridge to Sheffield would make

additional supplies of water readily available to a number of authorities in the West Riding, including Leeds and Wakefield. The suggested acquisition was considered at a meeting in Sheffield on 11th December, 1957, at which it was agreed that a scheme should be prepared for the abstraction of water from the Yorkshire Derwent as a major source of supply to Sheffield and other interested water authorities, and that a further meeting of the Authorities concerned should be called to consider the scheme suggested and the financial implications and other matters involved with its application.

HOUSING.

The number of houses completed during 1957 was 1,364. Of these, 516 were built by the District Councils and 848 by private enterprise.

The table shown below sets out the position in the respective County Districts and gives the number of houses completed by the local authorities and by private enterprise in each area between 1st April, 1945, and the end of 1957.

District.	Houses Completed.		In course of Erection.	
	Council.	Private Enterprise.	Council	Private Enterprise.
Beverley M.B.	892	166	30	7
Bridlington M.B. ...	710	787	9	61
Hedon M.B.	144	67	—	1
Driffield U.D.	120	170	—	8
Filey U.D.	277	82	—	—
Haltemprice U.D. ..	1558	1671	—	117
Hornsea U.D.	296	203	—	17
Norton U.D.	257	49	—	7
Withernsea U.D.	167	45	—	—
Beverley R.D.	968	543	—	77
Bridlington R.D. ...	319	102	6	13
Derwent R.D.	447	411	16	16
Driffield R.D.	287	123	1	4
Holderness R.D.	670	269	36	32
Howden R.D.	496	130	2	6
Norton R.D.	351	78	3	6
Pocklington R.D.	648	264	—	6
Totals	8607	5160	103	378

Section 4.—Inspection and Supervision of Food

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Summary of samples taken by the Sampling Officers and analysed during the year ended 31st March, 1958

Alcoholic Beverage	1	Fish Sticks	1
Almonds, Ground	12	Flavour, Almond, Culinary	1
Arrowroot, Ground	1	Food Flavouring	1
Baking Powder	3	Fruit, Canned	3
Beef, Corned	1	Fruit, Canned (Informal)	1
Beef Paste	3	Fruit, Glacé, Assorted	1
Beer, Canned	1	Fruit, Preserved	3
Brandy	1	Gelatine	2
Brawn	1	Gin	1
Bread	8	Ginger, Crystallised	1
Bread, Milk Loaf	1	Ginger, Ground	2
Bread Crumb Dressing	1	Ginger, Preserved	2
Butter	16	Honey	5
Carrots, Whole	1	Honey, Pure, Yorkshire	1
Cheese	5	Hot Dogs (Informal)	1
Cheese Spread	1	Ice Cream	40
Cherries, Glacé	2	Ice Cream (Informal)	18
Chicken Fillets	2	Ice Cream Lollies	1
Chocolate, Drinking	2	Ice Cream, Fruit Juice, Lollipops	1
Cocoa	1	Ice Lollies	2
Coffee	3	Ice Lollies (Informal)	4
Coffee Dandelion	1	Icing Mix, Instant	1
Coffee, Ground	1	Invalid Food	2
Coffee and Chicory Essence	1	Jam	10
Confectionery (Brandy Snap) ...	1	Jelly, Blackcurrant	1
do. (Cake decorations)	1	Jelly, Table	1
do. (Cake decorations)		Jelly, Table (Informal)	2
do. (Informal)	1	Ketchup, Tomato (Informal)	1
do. (Chocolate Cake		Kidneys, Braised, Chopped Pork ..	1
covering)	1	Lard	8
do. (Cornish Pastries)	1	Lemon Cheese	1
do. Christmas Cake)	1	Lemon Curd	3
do. (Fruit Pie)		Lemon Juice (Informal)	1
(Informal)	1	Liquid Paraffin	1
do. (Sweets)	21	Liver and Bacon Croquettes	1
do. (Sweets)		Liver Salts	1
(Informal)	7	Luncheon Meat	3
Crab, Dressed	2	Margarine	3
Crab, Meat	3	Marmalade, Ginger	1
Crab, Meat (Informal)	1	Marrons Glacés	1
Crawfish	1	Marzipan	4
Cream	13	Milk	229
Cream (Informal)	1	Milk, "Appeal to Cow"	4
Curd	1	Milk Food, Full Cream	1
Currants	2	Milk, Full Cream Condensed ...	1
Curry Powder	1	Mince-meat	10
Custard Powder	2	Meat, Minced Loaf	1
Custard Powder (Informal)	1	Meat, Potted	5
Drinks, Soft	6	Nutmeg, Ground	1
Drinks, Soft, Crystals	2	Olive Oil	4
Dripping	5	Oil of Peppermint Tablets	1
Epsom Salts	1	Onions, Brown	1
Fat, Cooking	3	Orange Drinks	1
Fat, White	1	Orange Drinks (Informal)	3
Fish Cakes	10	Orange Juice	3
Fish Paste	1	Ox Tongue	1

Parkin Mixture	1	Spice, Pickling	1
Pea Flour	1	Spinach, Puree	1
Peas, Garden	1	Steak and Kidney Pie	1
Peel, Cut, Mixed	2	Steak, Stewed	2
Pepper, Flavoured Compound	1	Steak and Vegetables	1
Pepper, White	2	Stuffing, Sage and Onion	1
Pickles	3	Suet, Shredded Beef	3
Pineapple Juice	1	Sugar, Demerara	1
Puddings, Christmas	3	Sugar, Tinted Crystals	1
Puddings, Creamed	2	Sultanas	3
Raisins	1	Sweet Corn, Whole Kernel	1
Relish, Horseradish	1	Syrup, Maple	2
Rice	1	Tablets, Throat	1
Rum	4	Tea	5
Rum (Informal)	1	Tomato Juice	1
Salt, Gravy	1	Treacle, Black	1
Salt, Table	1	Vegetables, Canned	2
Salad Dressing	2	Vinegar	1
Sauce	3	Vinegar, Cyder	1
Sauce, Worcester	1	Vinegar, Malt	13
Sausages, Cocktail	1	Welsh Rarebit	1
Sausages, Meatless	1	Whipping	1
Sausages, Pork	3	Whisky	6
Sausages, Vienna	1	Wine, Alcoholic	1
Savoury Ducks	1	Yeast	2
Savoury Mixture	1		
Shortening with 10% Butter	2		
Soup	2		
Soup, Canned	1		
		Total	657

Samples adversely reported upon and administrative action taken

Article	No. of samples	Remarks
Bread, Milk Loaf	1	Deficient in non-fatty milk solids. Information passed on to the officer in whose area it was made.
Confectionery—Sweets :—		
Invalid Toffee	1	Described as “Containing Butter, Full Cream Milk and Health Glucose,” etc.” The Public Analyst expressed the opinion that such a voluntary statement should include the whole of the ingredients placed in descending order according to the pro- portions by weight used. In- formation passed on to the Medical Officer of Health in whose area this article was manufactured.

Mintoos	1	Labelled "A delicious combination of Treacle, Butter and Sugar." Contained butter and other fat together with liquid glucose and sugar. The Public Analyst was of the opinion that the above description implies that the whole of the fat content consists of butter-fat and that any list of ingredients should be complete, the items being placed in descending order according to the proportions used. The attention of the manufacturer has been drawn to the opinion expressed by the Public Analyst.
Rum and Butter Chews	2	"No rum detected" in either sample. This information was passed on to the officer in whose area the article was made so that he could deal with the matter.
Crawfish	1	"Contained undeclared added salt." Information passed on to the officer in whose area the article was made.
Cream, Double	1	Slightly deficient in milk fat. No action taken.
Fat, Cooking, made only from Vegetable Oils	1	Melting Point below 30°C. No action taken.
Fish Cakes	1	Contained less than 35 per cent. of weight of fish. Cautioned.
Honey	1	Contained excess sucrose. The excess could be accounted for either by adulteration or by the bees being liberally fed on sugar. The beekeeper was interviewed, and there is every reason to believe that the latter is the cause, and consequently no action was taken.
Fruit Lollies	2	One formal and one informal. "Deficient in added sugar." The officer for the area from which the fruit syrup was supplied is investigating the prescription with the supplier.
Jelly, Table (Informal)	1	Failed to satisfy the setting test prescribed by the Food Standards Order, 1949. A formal sample was taken and found to be satisfactory.
Lemon Cheese	1	Contained not more than 0.7 per cent. of egg, calculated as dried whole egg, instead of not less than 1 per cent. Information passed on to the officer in whose area the article was made.
Meat Luncheon	3	1 Deficient in meat content. Information passed on to the officer in whose area this article was made. 2 Deficient in meat content in each case. These articles were imported from abroad, and the attention of the importers was drawn to the deficiencies.

Meat, Potted	4	Deficient in meat content. The makers' attention was drawn to the deficiency in each case.
Milk	4	1 Legal proceedings—added water. Convicted. 2 Cautions. 1 Slightly deficient in milk fat. No action taken.
Minced Meat Loaf	1	Deficient in meat content. This was imported from abroad, and the attention of the importer was drawn to the deficiency.
Oil of Peppermint Tablets ...	1	Contained a small percentage of talc. No action taken.
Parkin Mixture	1	The Public Analyst was of the opinion that this was not genuine Parkin Mixture by reason of a lack of sugar. It should properly be described as "Unsweetened." The attention of the packers was drawn to this, and they are now labelling it as such.
Peel, Cut, Mixed	1	Deficient in sugar content. This article is imported from abroad, and the attention of the importer was drawn to the deficiency.
Sausages, Vienna	1	Deficient in meat content. This is a tinned product, produced and packed in South Africa. The attention of the importer was drawn to the deficiency.
Vinegar, Malt	1	Contained undeclared added salt. The manufacturer's attention was drawn to this.

Total 31

SUPERVISION OF MILK SUPPLIES

SCHOOL MILK SAMPLING.

Results of Examination of Samples.

Grade.	Number of Samples taken.	Methylene Blue Test.			Phosphatase Test.	
		Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Tests not done.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Untreated	5	4	1	—	—	—
Heat-treated ..	230	3	224	3†	229	1

†In these cases the methylene blue test was not done owing to the atmospheric shade temperature being above 65° Fahrenheit.

One sample of untreated milk from schools was examined biologically for the presence of tubercle bacilli. The sample was reported as negative.

HEAT-TREATED MILK.

One new Dealers' (Pasteurisers') licence was granted during the year. Sampling of processed milk has been continued throughout the year and, as the results of examinations show, the heat treatment plants have been operated reasonably satisfactorily. It has been necessary on very few occasions to take action following the receipt of adverse reports.

During the year, 397 samples (including samples of heat-treated milk taken from schools) were obtained from all sources and examined, with the results as set out in the table below:—

Sampling Results.

Samples obtained by	No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Test			Phosphatase Test	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Test not done	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
County Council	318	311	4	3†	317	1
Bridlington Borough	54	54	—	—	54	—
Filey U.D.	24	24	—	—	24	—
Norton U.D.	1	1	—	—	1	—
Total!	397	390	4	3†	396	1

†In these cases the methylene blue test was not done owing to the atmospheric shade temperature being above 65° Fahrenheit.

HOSPITAL MILK SUPPLIES.

Forty-six samples of milk produced at hospital dairy farms have been obtained and submitted to the methylene blue test at the request of the Ministry of Health. Seventeen samples were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli and brucella abortus with negative results.

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Thirty-seven samples of undesignated milk were obtained by officers of the County Council and examined biologically for the presence of tubercle bacilli. Thirty-four of the samples proved negative, two proved positive, and in the remaining case the guinea pig died before the examination could be completed, and in one case the bottle was broken before the sample was examined.

In addition to the above samples, 71 samples were taken by certain of the County District Councils for the presence of tubercle bacilli. Appropriate action was taken to secure the slaughter of the infected animals in those cases where positive results were reported. Details of these samples are as follows:—

Biological Sampling by District Councils.

	No. of samples taken	Negative	Positive
Beverley M.B. ...	5	5	—
Bridlington M.B.	23	23	—
Haltemprice U.D.	41	40	1
Norton U.D.	2	2	—
Total	71	70	1

VETERINARY INSPECTION OF DAIRY HERDS.

I am indebted to the Divisional Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, for the following details of the inspections of dairy herds which were carried out during the year:—

	No. of Herd Inspections.	No. of Cattle Examined.
Attested and Tuberculin Tested Herds ...	882	40,046
Non-Designated Herds	2	23

(The above figure includes 10 cases of tuberculosis of the udder.)

Section 5.—Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases.

SMALLPOX.

As in the previous year, no cases of this disease were reported.

MEASLES.

The number of notifications received during the year was 3,156, compared with 1,000 in 1956. There were no deaths from this disease.

TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVER.

One case of typhoid fever was reported in 1957.

In August information was received from a Maternity Home of the death of a baby which was attributed post mortem to a paratyphoid infection. Investigation showed that the infection, which was often symptomless, was fairly widespread among the infants in this Home and to a lesser extent had affected the mothers and the nursing staff and the Home had to be closed for five weeks. The outbreak was responsible for twenty-three of the 26 cases of paratyphoid notified in the County during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.

Seventy-eight cases of this disease were notified during the past year, compared with 100 in the previous year.

DIPHTHERIA.

There were no notifications of this disease during the year 1957.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

One paralytic case of poliomyelitis was notified during the year. There was one death from this disease.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Thirty-nine women were reported during the year to be suffering from puerperal pyrexia, compared with 66 in the previous year. Nearly all the cases were notified from hospitals.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

As in the previous year no cases were notified as suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION.

Five cases were notified, compared with four in the previous year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The three Consultant Chest Physicians, with administrative centres in Hull, Pontefract and York, and the Assistant Chest Physicians working with them, are all responsible to the Council for the preventive side of tuberculosis work and for dealing with the special problems associated with care and after-care and rehabilitation in respect of any patients resident in the County who come under their care. Their chief link with the County health services is through the health visitors, all of whom act as tuberculosis visitors.

Upon the health visitors falls the main responsibility of seeing that contacts of notified cases of tuberculosis attend at the various chest centres for physical and X-ray examinations. During the year the various chest physicians have reported that 299 contacts of newly notified cases of tuberculosis have been examined. This represents an average of three contacts for every new case.

As the need arises, and on the recommendations of the Chest Physicians, patients being treated in their own homes are supplied with extra milk and garden shelters free of charge. During the year, 146 patients were supplied with milk for varying periods and at the end of the year 5 garden shelters were in use.

The Chest Physicians have been responsible for arranging to provide B.C.G. vaccination for contacts where they consider this to be advisable and during the year 136 persons have been vaccinated. Details about the B.C.G. vaccination of school children are given elsewhere in this Report.

No special case-finding surveys were undertaken, but the Miniature Mass Radiography Unit based on Hull visited the following places in the County during the year :—

Anlaby,	Driffield,	Hornsea,
Beverley,	Eserick,	Howden,
Brandesburton,	Cottingham,	Market Weighton,
Bridlington,	Filey,	Pocklington,
Brough,	Hessle,	Withernsea.

During the year 12,353 people attended at these sessions.

The unit also visited mental hospitals and institutions in the County and at these visits 2,353 persons were examined.

Advantage is taken of these visits to offer X-ray examination to all school leavers and teachers, and many have taken advantage of this offer.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY.

During the year 100 primary notifications of tuberculosis were received (81 pulmonary and 19 non-pulmonary). Two other cases also came to notice from death returns from Local Registrars, transferrable deaths from the Registrar-General or posthumous notifications. The total number of new cases in the year was, therefore, 102, a decrease of 18 on the corresponding figure for the previous year.

The decrease is attributable to a fall in the number of new cases of the non-pulmonary forms of the disease. So far as pulmonary tuberculosis is concerned, there has been a slight increase in the number of cases notified due to an increase in the number of cases found among people aged over 65.

Details of the primary notifications and new cases which came to notice are given in the following table :—

Age periods.	Primary Notification				New cases which came to notice otherwise than by formal notification			
	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	2	3	4	8	—	—	—	—
15—	12	11	—	4	—	—	—	—
25—	15	9	—	2	—	—	—	—
45—	10	9	1	—	—	—	—	—
65—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75 and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	49	32	5	14	—	1	—	—

The number of cases on the Registers kept by the District Medical Officers of Health at the end of the year were as follows:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Pulmonary	653	551	1204
Non-pulmonary	129	151	280

The number of deaths from the disease during the year was 16 (15 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary), as compared with 21 during 1956.

Details of these deaths, classified according to age at death, are given below:—

Age periods	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	—
15—	—	—	—	—
25—	2	—	1	—
45—	4	3	—	—
65—	6	—	—	—
75 and over ..	—	—	—	—
Totals	12	3	1	—

The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.7 per thousand population, as compared with 0.8 for the previous year. The death rate for non-pulmonary tuberculosis was .005 per thousand population, as compared with .02 in 1956.

The death rates per 1,000 of the population over a series of years are given below :—

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

District.	Average rate for the ten years.		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	1931-40	1941-50								
Administrative County	0·40	0·36	0·20	0·18	0·17	0·13	0·15	0·06	0·08	0·07
Urban Districts..	0·48	0·44	0·20	0·25	0·23	0·17	0·16	0·09	0·08	0·07
Rural Districts..	0·34	0·29	0·20	0·12	0·12	0·08	0·14	0·04	0·07	0·06

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

[illegible]

TABLE I.

**Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during
the year 1957.**

Notifiable Disease.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Adminis- trative County.
Scarlet Fever	47	31	78
Whooping Cough	133	101	234
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	—	—	—
Measles	1727	1429	3156
Pneumonia	76	58	134
Meningococcal Infection	4	1	5
Acute Poliomyelitis :—			
Paralytic	1	—	1
Non-paralytic	—	—	—
Encephalitis :—			
Infective.....	1	—	1
Post-infectious.....	—	—	—
Dysentery	177	21	198
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	8	31	39
Smallpox	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers	16	10	26
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	1	—	1
Food Poisoning.....	43	24	67
Erysipelas	9	13	22
Malaria	—	—	—
Tuberculosis :—			
Pulmonary	49	32	81
Meninges and C.N.S.	—	—	—
Other forms	7	12	19

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified.
Urban Districts.

DISEASE.	Totals.	Beverley.	Bridlington.	Driffield.	Filey.	Haltemprice.	Hedon.	Hornsea.	Norton.	Withernsea
Scarlet Fever	47	1	9	...	1	35	...	...	1	...
Whooping Cough	133	22	56	6	10	37	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1727	538	241	39	141	484	29	99	152	4
Staphylococcal Infection ...	76	1	31	3	6	30	...	...	...	5
Polioomyelitis :— Paralytic	4	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Paralytic	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pharyngitis :— Acute .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-infectious	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Septicemia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Septicemia	177	2	7	...	24	142	...	...	...	2
Neonatorum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Pyrexia	8	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid Fevers	16	1	1	...	...	13	...	...	...	1
Paratyphoid .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food Poisoning	43	1	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...
Scarlet	9	2	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...
Scarlet .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scrofula : Chronic	49	6	11	1	...	27	...	1	...	3
Scrofula & C.N.S. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms	7	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...

TABLE III.

**Cases of Infectious Disease Notified.
Rural Districts.**

DISEASE.	Totals	Beverley	Bridlington	Derwent	Driffield	Holderness	Howden	Norton
Scarlet Fever	31	15	...	...	2	3	7	3
Whooping Cough	101	30	5	6	23	10	5	5
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1429	377	95	138	58	111	252	185
Pneumonia	58	8	5	6	1	16	12	5
Meningococcal Infection ...	1	..	...	...	...	1	..	...
Acute Poliomyelitis:—								
Paralytic .....	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Non-paralytic .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis:—								
Infective .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post-infectious .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	21	2	1	5	...	...	1	12
Ophthalmia								
Neonatorum ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	31	...	...	31	...	...	...	...
Smallpox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paratyphoid Fevers	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	..
Enteric or Typhoid Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food Poisoning	24	...	...	6	...	...	...	7
Erysipelas	13	5	...	...	1	2	2	..
Malaria .....	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Tuberculosis:—								
Pulmonary	32	9	2	2	3	9	4	2
Meninges & C.N.S. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms	12	2	...	...	3	2	...	...

TABLE IV

Vital Statistics for the Administrative County, the Divisional Health Areas, and for the several Urban and Rural Districts in the Riding during the Year 1957

DISTRICTS.	POPULATION.		BIRTHS AND DEATH RATES FROM VARIOUS CAUSES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.																				STILLBIRTHS.		DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.			
	Census, 1951.	Estimated 1957 mid-year.	Live Births.				Illegitimate Live Births.		Deaths.				Principal Epidemic Diseases.		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Other forms of Tuberculosis.		Respiratory Disease.		Heart Disease.						Cancer.	
			No.	Crude Rate.	Compara- bility factor.	Adjusted Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Crude Rate.	Compara- bility factor.	Adjusted Rate.											No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.		
Administrative County	211,799	218,500	3,280	15.01	1.09	16.36	111	.51	2,657	12.16	.90	10.94	6	.03	15	.07	1	.005	204	.93	892	4.08	467	2.14	77	22.94	69	21.04
M.B.'s and U.D.'s	104,822	108,900	1,596	14.66	1.07	15.69	47	.43	1,494	13.72	.85	11.66	5	.05	8	.07	—	—	96	.88	526	4.83	267	2.45	29	17.85	37	23.18
Rural Districts	106,977	109,600	1,684	15.36	1.11	17.05	64	.58	1,163	10.61	.96	10.19	1	.01	7	.06	1	.01	108	.99	366	3.34	200	1.82	48	27.71	32	19.00
BUCKROSE DIVISION.																												
Bridlington M.B.	24,661	24,780	278	11.22	1.13	12.68	14	.57	420	16.95	.75	12.71	—	—	2	.08	—	—	22	.89	180	7.26	67	2.70	3	10.68	6	21.58
Driffield U.D.	7,003	6,930	102	14.72	.97	14.28	2	.29	93	13.42	.74	9.93	1	.14	1	.14	—	—	3	.43	33	4.76	23	3.32	2	19.23	3	29.41
Filey U.D.	4,765	4,790	46	9.60	1.05	10.08	2	.42	67	13.99	.93	13.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	.63	25	5.22	15	3.13	1	21.28	1	21.74
Bridlington R.D.	8,875	9,380	131	13.97	1.12	15.65	1	.43	98	10.45	.96	10.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	.64	33	3.52	20	2.13	1	7.58	2	15.27
Driffield R.D.	14,159	11,030	160	14.51	1.13	16.40	8	.73	103	9.34	1.02	9.53	1	.09	—	—	—	—	9	.82	35	3.17	11	1.00	9	53.25	4	25.00
Totals	56,466	56,910	717	12.60	—	—	30	.53	781	13.72	—	—	2	.04	3	.05	—	—	43	.76	306	5.38	136	2.39	16	21.83	16	22.32
HALTEMPRICE DIVISION.																												
Haltemprice U.D.	35,654	39,370	648	16.46	1.10	18.11	12	.30	489	12.42	.85	10.56	2	.05	3	.08	—	—	35	.89	172	4.37	75	1.91	9	13.70	16	24.69
HOLDERNESSE DIVISION.																												
Beverley M.B.	15,504	15,570	274	17.60	1.00	17.60	8	.51	207	13.29	.98	13.02	1	.06	1	.06	—	—	19	1.22	58	3.73	39	2.50	7	24.91	7	25.55
Hedon M.B.	1,994	2,220	34	15.32	1.00	15.32	—	—	18	8.11	1.01	8.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1.80	4	1.80	3	1.35	1	28.57	—	—
Hornsea U.D.	5,324	5,440	74	13.60	1.13	15.37	4	.74	73	13.42	.73	9.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	.74	21	3.86	15	2.76	2	26.32	1	13.51
Withernsea U.D.	5,098	4,980	71	14.26	1.09	15.54	3	.60	76	15.26	.83	12.67	1	.20	—	—	—	—	3	.60	19	3.82	18	3.61	2	27.40	3	42.25
Beverley R.D.	21,294	21,880	345	15.77	1.15	18.14	5	.23	228	10.42	.95	9.90	—	—	2	.09	—	—	27	1.23	69	3.15	39	1.78	8	22.66	3	8.70
Holderness R.D.	19,133	19,950	315	15.79	1.14	18.00	18	.90	211	10.53	.96	10.16	—	—	2	.10	—	—	22	1.10	61	3.06	41	2.06	6	18.69	3	25.40
Totals	68,347	70,040	1,113	15.89	—	—	38	.54	813	11.61	—	—	2	.03	5	.07	—	—	79	1.13	232	3.31	155	2.21	26	22.83	22	19.77
HOWDENSHIRE DIVISION.																												
Norton U.D.	4,816	4,820	69	14.32	1.09	15.61	2	.41	51	10.58	1.01	10.69	—	—	1	.21	—	—	3	.62	14	2.90	12	2.49	2	28.17	—	—
Derwent R.D.	12,923	13,750	195	14.18	1.05	14.89	4	.29	157	11.42	.76	8.68	—	—	2	.15	1	.07	13	.95	59	4.29	27	1.96	7	34.65	6	30.77
Howden R.D.	11,728	11,780	194	16.47	1.08	17.79	14	1.19	109	9.25	.91	8.42	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	.76	27	2.29	23	1.95	12	58.25	2	10.31
Norton R.D.	7,599	7,390	118	15.97	1.07	17.09	5	.68	98	13.26	1.02	13.53	—	—	1	.14	—	—	6	.81	32	4.33	13	1.76	2	16.67	2	16.95
Pocklington R.D.	14,266	14,440	226	15.65	1.07	16.75	6	.42	159	11.01	.97	10.68	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	1.11	50	3.46	26	1.80	3	13.10	5	22.12
Totals	51,332	52,180	802	15.37	—	—	31	.59	574	11.00	—	—	—	—	4	.08	1	.02	47	.90	182	3.49	101	1.94	26	31.40	15	18.70

TABLE V.

Statistical Statistics of Whole District during 1957, and previous Years.

YEAR	Estimated Population.	LIVE BIRTHS.		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Number.	Rate.	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.	
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	Number	Rate.
1943	191,640	3181	16·6	161	51	2391	12·5
1944	185,940	3562	19·2	156	44	2409	13·1
1945	183,450	3109	17·0	135	43	2396	13·1
1946	194,720	3739	19·2	139	37	2355	12·1
1947	200,110	3872	19·4	155	40	2405	12·0
1948	205,900	3432	16·7	111	32	2205	10·7
1949	209,343	3308	16·1	98	30	2498	12·2
1950	212,070	3187	15·0	83	26	2423	11·4
1951	212,900	3079	14·5	87	28	2646	12·4
1952	212,600	3173	14·9	76	24	2432	11·4
1953	214,000	3219	15·0	87	27	2582	12·1
1954	217,000	3085	14·2	71	23	2687	12·4
1955	217,100	2999	13·8	71	24	2624	12·1
1956	217,500	3141	14·4	76	24	2707	12·4
1957	218,500	3280	15·0	69	21	2657	12·2

TABLE VI.
Rainfall Returns, 1957.

Station.	Height of rain gauge above sea level.	Observer.	Total Rain- fall.	Number of days on which one-tenth of an inch or more of rain fell.	Avera rainfall d the 10 ye 1947 to
			Inches		Inche
Hempholme	11 feet	Mr G. Ellison	26·50	172	25·8
Beverley	34 „	Mr. H. Tomkys	25·02	187	25·0
North Cave	35 „	Col. W. H. Carver	27·34	170	25·9
Hornsea	35 „	Mr. G. L. Plastow	24·34	177	22·8
Bridlington	60 „	Mr Q. Campbell	25·40	185	26·9
Lowthorpe	63 „	Mr. C. Kettlewell	25·36	183	26·6
Scampston	100 „	Mr. E. Hodgson	26·49	178	25·2
Dalton Holme	150 „	Mr. W. F. Cullen	30·88	174	28·2
Birdsall	304 „	Mr. James Anderson...	31·24	195	29·1

My thanks are due to the observers for their kindness in sending me the monthly returns.

REPORT

OF THE

Principal School Medical
Officer

FOR THE

Year ended 31st December, 1957

Report of the Principal School Medical Officer

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Education Committee.*

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the work of the School Health Service for the year 1957.

The amount of time made available by medical officers for school medical work has been reduced by the unfortunate absence, for most of the year, due to ill health, of Dr. E. T. Colville. The dental service which it has only been able to staff up to less than three quarters of establishment, has again of necessity been limited in its availability. It also proved to be impossible to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the educational psychologist at the end of 1956, and in consequence the Child Guidance Service has been practically non-existent during 1957. On the other hand, the position with regard to speech therapists has improved and this service was working to full establishment for the last part of the year.

In general it can be said that the health of the school children has been satisfactory, but an outbreak of Asian type influenza during September and October severely affected school attendances. Most cases were mild, although in a few instances the development of toxic pneumonia complicated the condition. There have also been several outbreaks of epidemic vomiting and reference is made in the report to the occurrence of this illness in schools in Cottingham, Hornsea, Middleton and Swine.

Routine and special medical examinations in the schools totalled 13,044, and as a result of these examinations 1,453 children were

referred for some form of medical treatment. The conditions needing treatment were most frequently defective vision and squint, defects of the ear, nose and throat, including deafness and defective speech.

Among the ascertained handicapped children there are 245 who have been ascertained as educationally sub-normal; of these, 74 are receiving education in special schools, 71 of them being in the Etton Pasture School. There are, therefore, many educationally sub-normal children still being educated in ordinary schools throughout the area. Special classes for this type of pupil which were commenced in September in the Hessle area will allow 27 of these children to receive special education while still attending an ordinary school and taking part in all the general school activities, and if this experiment is successful I hope that similar facilities will be made available in other areas of the County where there are sufficient cases to justify them.

It will be noted that fewer routine special school medical examinations have been carried out than during the previous year. This can be readily accounted for by the increased proportion of time which the medical staff have had to allocate to inoculations against poliomyelitis. Owing to the large number of children being registered for poliomyelitis vaccination I anticipate that in 1958 an even greater number of sessions will have to be devoted to this work and there is little doubt that this will result in a further drop in the annual figures for school work.

Reports by the Principal School Dental Officer and the Organiser of Physical Education are included in the report.

My thanks are again due to Dr. Ferguson for his help with the preparation of this report.

R. WATSON,

Principal School Medical Officer.

April, 1958.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Number of pupils on Primary School Registers ...	22,433
Number of Primary Schools	204
Number of pupils on Secondary School Registers :—	
(a) Attending schools in the County	8,477
(b) Attending schools maintained by other Authorities	1,824
Total	10,301
Number of Secondary Schools in the County	15
Number of pupils on the roll at the Etton Pasture (E.S.N.) School :—	
(a) From the County	74
(b) From other Areas	43
Total	117
Number of pupils on the roll at the Manor Nursery School	40

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

The figures relating to routine medical examinations which have been conducted during the year are :—

Entrants	2,764
Second Age Group	3,151
Third Age Group	2,193
Other routine examinations	744
Total routine examinations ...	8,852

Number of defects found to require treatment	889
Number of defects found to require observations ...	1,953

In addition to these routine inspections a total of 4,192 special examinations and re-examinations were carried out. Among these children the number found to require some form of medical treatment was 564 and 895 defects were noted in which only observation was necessary.

The total number of routine and special medical examinations was 13,044 ; this is a decrease of practically 1,600 examinations on the previous year.

WORK OF THE SCHOOL NURSES

The school nurses assist with routine and special medical inspections and minor ailment clinics and carry out regular cleanliness surveys in schools. They also pay follow-up visits to children in their own homes when this is necessary.

The numbers of visits and examinations carried out by the school nurses throughout the County during 1957 were as follows:—

Visits to Schools:—

Number of routine examinations	691
Number of follow-up visits	99
Number of children examined	71,095

Visits to Homes:—

Number of homes visited	2,203
Number of children involved	2,503

Reasons for these visits:—

Uncleanliness	406
Minor ailments	376
General condition	288
Other reasons	1,433

GENERAL CONDITION

There are now relatively few children whose general condition is not classified as satisfactory and only 0.2% of the children examined did not reach a satisfactory standard. In assessing general condition all aspects of the child's health are taken into consideration, that is, both mental and physical make up.

VISUAL DEFECTS AND EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE

Five hundred and seventy-four children were found at medical inspections to be in need of treatment for eye defects as compared with 609 in 1956. In addition, 990 children were under observation for these defects.

Refraction clinics were held at eleven centres in the County; these clinics are staffed by a medical officer appointed by the Regional Hospital Board.

During the year, 1,561 individual children were seen at these clinics and made a total of 1,599 attendances. Of the 1,561 individual children attending, 399 were new cases and 1,162 attended for re-examination. Two hundred and twenty-five children had glasses prescribed for the first time and a change of glasses was ordered in 324 of the cases re-examined. Glasses were obtained from the opticians chosen by the parent. (Details of the clinics and sessions are given on page 74).

Five children made twenty-one attendances at the orthoptic clinic held at the York County Hospital.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS

There continues to be a reduction in the number of children referred for treatment of ear, nose and throat defects, the number being 127 as against 146 in the previous year.

DEFECTIVE HEARING

One hundred and seventy-nine children were referred for special testing by means of the audiometer. Of these, 147 were considered to have normal hearing, and the remainder were referred to a specialist for further examination. Three of these children were eventually provided with hearing aids.

As will be seen in the Table on page 67, there are nine deaf and thirteen partially deaf children in attendance at special schools and eight partially deaf children who are not considered to be in need of special school education are attending the ordinary primary schools.

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

As in past years, special orthopaedic clinics continued to be held in Bridlington, Malton, Scarborough and York, at which 143 East Riding children, of whom 15 were new cases, made 169 attendances.

Eight children were admitted and nine discharged from the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside.

UNCLEANLINESS

In their cleanliness surveys the school nurses made 71,095 individual examinations during the year and 545 individual children were found to be infested, that is 76 more than in the previous year. This degree of infestation, which represents 1.7% of the school population, is too high for a condition which should be capable of being avoided by the application of ordinary rules of cleanliness and hygiene in the homes of the children, assisted as this can be when necessary by the help of the school nurses, who are supplied with insecticidal hair lotions for free distribution to parents. In five instances it was necessary to serve cleansing notices on parents. The following table gives particulars of uncleanliness during the past ten years:—

Year.	Number of examinations.	Number of Unclean Children.	School population.	Percentage of school population infested.
1948	75,975	1,354	25,449	6.0
1949	70,290	974	26,272	4.0
1950	58,238	665	26,540	2.5
1951	62,121	646	27,601	2.3
1952	70,654	838	28,728	2.9
1953	79,424	931	29,767	3.1
1954	83,149	713	29,882	2.4
1955	77,410	607	30,146	2.0
1956	77,185	469	30,823	1.5
1957	71,095	551	31,071	1.7

MINOR AILMENTS

The minor ailment clinics previously in use continued to function, and in addition the school nurses visit the homes of some of the children living in the rural areas.

It will be seen from the table below that 4,534 children attended the clinics during the year as compared with 5,368 in 1956, a decrease of 834. This is due to a considerable drop in the number of children who received treatment for minor injuries, bruises, etc.

Defects.	1956.			1957.		
	No. of Children attending Clinics.	Nurses Home Visits.	Total.	No. of Children attending Clinics.	Nurses Home Visits.	Total.
ngworm (head) ...	1	—	1	2	—	2
ngworm (body) ...	7	1	8	6	—	6
abies	5	—	5	1	—	1
petigo	214	7	221	177	3	180
ner Skin Diseases.	595	18	615	774	19	793
nor Eye defects ...	301	20	321	343	26	369
nor Ear defects						
nd Deafness	265	2	267	336	1	337
nor Injuries, Bruises, etc.	3,980	57	4,037	2,895	6	2,901
Totals	5,368	105	5,475	4,534	55	4,589

There were 36 children referred for ultra violet light treatment in 1957. These children made 467 attendances.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER

The Principal School Dental Officer reports as follows:—

At the end of the year the staff consisted of five whole-time and three part-time dental officers, being equivalent to just less than six whole-time officers. As it is generally considered that at least one dentist is required for every 3,000 children on the school register, it will be evident, as the school population is over 31,000 that it is impossible to provide a complete dental service throughout the County with the staff at its present numerical strength.

When Mr. Kelly, who worked the Western part of the County with Mr. Gray, resigned in 1956 the schools in his area were added to those of three assistant dental officers and since then the intervals between visits to schools have shown a continued increase. This has been most evident in districts where secondary schools are sited as more pupils remain at those schools after their 15th birthday and the high incidence of caries shown by those pupils results in prolonged treatment visits being necessary owing to the amount of conservative work required. Due to these factors, which were made worse when Mr. Gray left the service in September, a vicious circle

of accumulated work and prolonged treatment sessions was set up and in order to utilize the staff to the best advantage it has been necessary to re-adjust each dental officer's area to more reasonable proportions.

Despite this, all the dental officers have been trying to cope with numbers of children in excess to those recommended as reasonable, with the result that the intervals between dental visits to schools are in some instances as long as three years, and pending the appointment of new staff the schools in the western part cannot be regularly inspected or treated.

Treatment, when it has been possible, has been comprehensive and the services of medical officers attending gas sessions have been greatly appreciated. Their attendance as anæsthetists has enabled me to perform much more clinical work and it is hoped that all gas sessions in the future will be taken by the medical officers.

The demand for orthodontic appliances continues and 211 cases were successfully completed.

In conclusion I tender my thanks to the dental officers and their attendants, medical officers and office staff and teachers for their help and co-operation.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

EPIDEMIC VOMITING.

On Friday, the 17th May, 1957, 12 children attending the Cottingham Infants School developed nausea and vomiting, sometimes followed by diarrhoea, and over the succeeding two weeks 81 children out of the 349 on roll were affected. Two teachers developed the condition and secondary cases in the families at home were frequent. All bacteriological examinations proved negative.

Twenty children in attendance at the Swine C.E. School had attacks of sickness during the night of the 24th July, 1957. In most cases the children were sick once or twice only and there was no associated diarrhoea. There was no real connection between those children affected and those taking school meals. The school milk supply was examined but showed no abnormality.

On the 24th July, 1957, a sudden outbreak of sickness occurred amongst the children at the Middleton-on-the-Wolds School, affecting sixteen out of fifty pupils. This outbreak was not confined to children as there appeared to be a number of similar cases of sickness in the district.

A small outbreak of epidemic vomiting occurred at the Hornsea Mereside School during the week ending 28th September, 1957. A number of children in each class suffered from the sudden onset of

sickness with no other generalised symptoms. The condition cleared up in 24 hours in all cases. A total of 30 children were affected. There was no evidence to suggest that the illness was due to school milk or meals.

All these outbreaks are typical of epidemic virus vomiting and in the absence of bacteriological evidence to the contrary must be regarded as such.

INFLUENZA.

The outbreak of Asian type influenza commenced amongst school children in the Riding during the week beginning 16th September, and in most cases reached maximum incidence the following week. In most schools the prevalence of the condition started to decline at the end of the second week, although in some schools cases were reported over a period of four weeks or more. All areas in the County were affected, but there was a higher percentage of cases in the Withernsea and Beverley schools.

The influenza was of a relatively mild type, the usual signs being upper respiratory infection, general malaise, with back-ache and a raised temperature. Practically all children recovered within seven days, but toxic pneumonia was reported as a complication in one or two cases.

It was not considered necessary to close any schools during the outbreak, but all the teaching staff were advised of the steps to be taken to reduce the incidence of infection in the classroom. All children affected were, as far as possible, excluded from school until they had completely recovered.

B.C.G. VACCINATION

During the year letters were sent to the parents of 1,098 children between the ages of thirteen and fourteen years explaining the scheme for the protection of school children against tuberculosis, and consent forms were received from the parents of 723 (66%) of the children requesting participation in the scheme. Of this number, 679 were eventually Mantoux tested in order to ascertain whether B.C.G. vaccination was necessary. The results of the tests showed that 497 (73.2%) were negative and were in need of vaccination and of these 494 were vaccinated.

All cases showing a positive reaction to the Mantoux test are followed up by the school nurses and to make certain that there is no evidence of active disease, are offered special examinations, including X-ray of the chest.

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

The number of ascertained handicapped children at 31st December, 1957, is shown in the following table:—

GROUP	Defect.	Recommended for Education in Special Schools				Not Recommended for Education in Special Schools		Attending Independent Schools	TOTAL	
		In Special Schools	Attending Prim/Sec. Schools	Not Attending School	Attending Prim/Sec. Schools	Not Attending School	Boys		Girls	
A.	Blind Children	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	4	2
B.	Partially-sighted Children ..	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	2	4
C.	Deaf Children	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	8
D.	Partially-deaf Children	13	—	—	8	—	—	—	7	14
E.	Educationally Sub-normal Children	74	99	—	70	2	—	—	164	81
F.	Epileptic Children	—	1	—	3	2	—	—	4	2
G.	Maladjusted Children	1	3	—	2	—	1	—	5	2
H.	Physically Handicapped Children	12	3	2	35	13	—	—	41	24
I.	Pupils suffering from Speech Defect	1	—	—	388	—	—	—	259	130
J.	Delicate Children	3	6	—	20	5	—	—	13	21
K.	Pupils suffering from Multiple Defects	3	2	—	—	3	—	—	4	4

Particulars regarding handicapped pupils attending Special Schools or Institutions during the year are as follows:—

Pect.	Special School.	In at 31.12.56	Admitted during 1957.	Discharged during 1957.	Number maintained at 31.12.57.
	Coventry, Exhall Grange	—	1	—	1
	Yorkshire School for the Blind	1	—	—	1
	Worcester College	1	—	—	1
	Sheffield Sc.	1	—	—	1
	Kingswinford, Staffs.	1	—	—	1
	Doncaster	13	5	2	16
	Sutton	3	—	—	3
	Brighton (Hamilton Lodge)	1	—	—	1
	Newbury (M. Hare Gr)	1	—	—	1
	Sheffield (M. Maxfield)	1	—	—	1
ptic	Liverpool (Maghull) ..	1	—	1	—
ate	Southport (Bradstock- Lockett)	4	1	5	—
	Sevenoaks (Oak Bank)	1	—	1	—
	Skipton (Netherside Hall)	—	1	—	1
	Ingleborough Hall ...	1	—	—	1
	Margate (Laleham House) ...	—	1	—	1
	Hull, Cottingham Road	1	—	1	—
d- ted	Rudolph Steiner, Sussex	1	—	—	1
ically li- ed	Hull (Park Avenue) ..	3	1	—	4
	Southport (Brad- stock Lockett)	1	—	—	1
	Fulford	1	—	1	—
	Irton Hall, Cumberland	—	1	—	1
	Froyle, Hants.	—	1	—	1
	Heritage Craft, Chailey	—	1	1	—
	Hinwick Hall, Wellingbrough	1	—	—	1
	Moorhouse Sc., Oxted.	1	—	—	1
	Welburn Hall	3	1	1	3
ea- ully normal	Etton Pasture	60	20	9	71
	Camphill House, Milltimber	1	—	1	—
	Fulford (Day Sc.)	—	1	—	1
	Hull, Northumberland Avenue	1	—	—	1
	Alne, Aldwark Manor	—	1	—	1

Three of the above, one deaf and two blind, are maintained by the Secondary and Further Education Sub-Committee.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The number of children attending special schools during recent years is as follows:—

	Blind	Deaf	Epileptic	Delicate	Physically handicapped	Malad- justed	Educ. Sub- normal
1955 ...	5	20	2	8	7	4	59
1956 ...	4	19	1	7	10	1	62
1957 ...	5	22	—	3	12	1	74

At the end of the year six children were waiting to be placed in special schools for physically handicapped pupils; of these, four were spastic children.

The number of children in attendance at special schools increased from 104 in December, 1956, to 117 in December, 1957.

EXAMINATION FOR MENTAL CONDITION

During the year 96 children were specially examined; this is a decrease of 44 on the previous year. The following table shows the results of these examinations:—

Found to be educationally sub-normal:—

- (a) Suitable for education in special classes 11
- (b) Suitable for education in special schools 30

Found to be suitable for notification under the Mental Deficiency Act:—

- (a) Under Section 57 (3) of the Education Act,
1944 17
- (b) Under Section 57 (5) of the Education Act,
1944 18

- Not considered to require supervision after leaving
school 10
- Decision deferred 10

The number of children ascertained as educationally sub-normal remains fairly constant, the figure of 245 for 1957 being only one more than in the previous year. There has been an increase of 11 in the places taken up in the Etton Pasture (E.S.N.) Residential School, but there are still 169 ascertained educationally sub-normal children in attendance at ordinary primary schools; of these 99 are considered suitable for admission to a special school and the remaining 70 for education in special classes. Two special day classes were opened at Hessle on the 5th September, 1957, and at the end of the year 27 children were in attendance.

ETTON PASTURE SPECIAL SCHOOL

The general fitness of the children in attendance at the Etton Pasture (E.S.N.) Special Residential School was on the whole satisfactory, although between the 13th September and the 27th

September the school was seriously affected by an epidemic of influenza. The maximum number of children ill at one time was 75 and altogether 95 children out of a total of 113 in residence at the time were affected. Fortunately many of the staff escaped the infection and managed to cope efficiently with the extra work involved.

The medical care of the children at the school is in the hands of a general practitioner, and dental treatment is given by the Authority's dental officers. In addition, the speech therapist has visited the school each week. Minor ailment clinics were also held three times per week, these being in charge of a school nurse. Routine medical inspections have been carried out and appropriate treatment has been obtained for the children. Regularity and sufficiency of meals, sleep and exercise have been of considerable benefit to many children and particularly those of poor physique.

SPEECH THERAPY

Three speech therapists were employed full-time at the end of the year, but the number in terms of full-time employment throughout the year was equivalent to 2.25 compared with 1.4 in 1956. Miss Pratt and Miss Carlisle were wholly employed for the year and Miss Towler took up duties on the 16th September.

At the commencement of the year clinics were held at Barlby, Beverley, Bridlington, Cottingham, Driffeld, Fulford, Hessle, Market Weighton, Pocklington, South Holderness and Withernsea, and later on in the year at Etton, Hornsea, Howden and Norton. Two hundred and seventy-five children made 3,259 attendances and in addition 231 visits were made to the homes of 48 individual children for treatment.

The types of defect or cases treated were as follows:—

Stammering	109
Dyslalia	177
Cleft Palate	19
Cerebral Palsy	4
Other defects	14
	<hr/>
	323
	<hr/>

Sixty-five children were on the waiting list for speech therapy at the end of the year.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

Mr. Smith, the educational psychologist, resigned as from the 31st December, 1956, and as there was already a vacancy for a psychiatric social worker it was impossible for the Child Guidance Clinic to function as such during 1957, although a few children were seen by Dr. Newcombe, the Consultant Psychiatrist.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The Organiser of Physical Education has supplied the following information about physical education during the year.

Steady progress in all branches of physical education has been maintained in the schools during the past year, although the influenza epidemic disrupted work in most schools in the autumn term. Throughout the country there is a shortage of qualified specialist teachers of physical education for secondary schools, but we are now in the happy position of having a higher proportion of our secondary schools staffed with fully-qualified teachers than last year. This, together with the excellent facilities of playing fields and gymnasias at our new schools, is providing a full and varied programme of physical education for our older boys and girls. "Physical education" is a term which, in these days, embraces a very wide range of activities; boys and girls in some of our schools have the opportunity of participating in gymnastics, association football, rugby football, cross country running, hockey, tennis, swimming, dancing, badminton, netball and basketball.

These activities can make a valuable contribution to the education of the whole man. However, with such a choice, it is impossible to fit into the school timetable many of these activities, and it is a credit to our teachers that they put in, quite voluntarily, many hours of work outside their normal teaching duties in order to educate and coach the boys and girls under their care. Youth hostelling and camping during school holidays are other excellent aspects of the physical education programme carried out by many schools, inculcating a healthy way of life and love of the countryside which many carry over into adult life.

Such a continuous and carefully graded programme of work, however, is not possible in all our infant and junior departments, because of inclement weather interrupting many physical education lessons which must be taken out of doors. In schools where it is possible to move desks easily, and so provide a limited space for exercise, teachers are encouraged to preserve continuity of the work by giving lessons, necessarily limited in content, in the classroom.

School swimming instruction was again provided for those schools which could be accommodated at the Beverley, Norton, Selby, Goole and Hull baths. Two Secondary Schools are exploring the possibility of building their own swimming baths.

Out-of-school activities have continued to grow and rallies, league matches and competitions have been organised in football, cricket, athletics, hockey and netball. Forty-eight schools took part in five area folk dance festivals during the summer term. Courses for teachers were held in athletics, folk dancing and hockey.

During the winter months the popularity of folk dancing grew in evening institutes. Classes in physical education were provided for youth in clubs and evening institutes where facilities allowed. Outdoor games and athletics were also popular and the East Riding athletics team did exceptionally well to win the Yorkshire Youth Organisations' annual sports at Rotherham against teams from eleven city and county areas.

PROVISION OF MILK AND MEALS

The number of pupils in maintained schools who took milk in 1957 was 21,814, being 76.64% of those on roll. The difference between the percentages of milk drinkers in primary and secondary school is most marked, being 86.72% and 50.35% respectively. The position in primary schools is almost static, but in the last few years the percentage of pupils drinking milk in secondary schools has steadily declined. There were 1,697 pupils taking milk in direct grant and independent schools.

Of supplies to maintained schools, 99.61% were pasteurised and 0.23% were of tuberculin tested milk. One school with twenty-four pupils was supplied with undesignated milk and one with fourteen pupils was supplied with milk tablets. All supplies to direct grant and independent schools were pasteurised.

The number of pupils taking school dinners declined following the increase on 1st April, 1957, of the charge to one shilling per meal. At the time of the preparation of the Ministry of Education Annual October Return, from which all figures in this section are extracted, a total of 13,520 pupils were attending school canteens; 47.94% of those on school roll. The comparable figures for the previous year were 14,262 and 49.49%.

CO-OPERATION WITH TEACHERS, SCHOOL WELFARE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES

I again record my appreciation of the co-operation of school staffs in dealing with the clerical work necessitated by medical inspections, weighing children prior to such inspections, and the distribution of cards in connection with the registration of children for inoculation against poliomyelitis. I also add my thanks to School Welfare Officers for their help. The local Inspectors of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children continue to render valuable assistance in dealing with cases where neglect of children is suspected. I am very grateful for their assistance.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION TO TRAINING COLLEGES, ETC.

All candidates for admission to Training Colleges are required to undergo an examination by a School Medical Officer of the area in which they are resident, and entrants of the teaching profession, other than those who have completed an approved course of training, have to be examined by a School Medical Officer of the Local Education Authority by whom they are appointed.

During the year a total of 80 candidates for admission to Training Colleges and 32 entrants to the teaching profession were examined by the medical staff of the School Health Service.

CLINICS

At the end of the year the following clinics were being held, viz. :—

Name of Clinic.	Location.	Frequency of Sessions
Dermatological Ailment and other non-specialist examination or treatment.	Beverley School Clinic (Lord Roberts Road)	Six sessions weekly
	Beverley, Longcroft Co. Sec. School	Two sessions weekly.
	Bridlington School Clinic (Oxford Street)	Six sessions weekly
	Cottingham Council Offices	Two sessions weekly
	Etton Pasture (E.S.N.) School	Three sessions weekly
	Hessle C.E. Infants School	Two sessions weekly
	Hessle, Penshurst Avenue School	Two sessions weekly
Dental. (*)	Beverley School Clinic (Lord Roberts Road)	Two sessions weekly
	Bridlington School Clinic (Oxford Street)	Six sessions weekly
Ophthalmic.	Barlby I.W.C.	Two sessions every four weeks
	Beverley—Register Square	Six sessions every four weeks
	Bridlington School Clinic (Oxford Street).	Four sessions every four weeks
	Driffield I.W.C.	Two sessions every four weeks
	Fulford I.W.C.	Two sessions every four weeks
	Hessle, Penshurst Avenue School	Eight sessions every three months
	Market Weighton Co. Sec. School	Two sessions every three months
	Norton U.D.C. Buildings	Two sessions every four weeks
	Pocklington School Clinic	Two sessions every three months
	South Holderness Co. Sec. School	Two sessions every eight weeks
Orthopaedic.	Withernsea High School	Two sessions every eight weeks
	Bridlington School Clinic (Oxford Street)	One session monthly
Speech Therapy.	Barlby (I.W.C.)	One session weekly
	Beverley—Register Square	Two sessions weekly
	Longcroft Co. Sec. School	One session weekly
	Bridlington School Clinic (Oxford Street)	Three sessions weekly
	Cottingham, King Street Rooms	One session weekly
	Driffield I.W.C.	One session weekly
	Etton (E.S.N. Res. School)	One session weekly
	Fulford (I.W.C.)	One session weekly
	Hessle, Penshurst Avenue School	Two sessions weekly
	Hessle C.E. Junior School	One session weekly
	Hornsea Branch Library	One session weekly
	Howden (Milton Rooms)	Two sessions weekly
	Market Weighton (Co. Sec. School)	One session weekly
	Norton (Municipal Offices)	Two sessions weekly
	Pocklington (School Clinic)	Two sessions weekly
Ultra Violet Light.	South Holderness Co. Sec. School	One session weekly
	Withernsea High School	One session weekly
	Beverley School Clinic (Lord Roberts Road)	Two sessions weekly

(*) In addition five mobile dental clinics were constantly in use in different parts of the County.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1957.

TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND
SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING SPECIAL SCHOOLS).

A. *Periodic Medical Inspections.*

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups.

Entrants	2764
Second Age Group	3151
Third Age Group	2193
	—
Total	8108
Number of Additional Periodic Inspections	744
	—
Grand Total	8852
	—

B. *Other Inspections.*

Number of Special Inspections	857
Number of Re-Inspections	3335
	—
Total	4192
	—

C. *Pupils found to require treatment.*

Number of individual pupils found at periodic medical inspection to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin).

Group.	For defective vision (excluding squint).	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIIA.	Total individual pupils
Entrants	54	202	238
Second Age Group	142	174	296
Third Age Group	90	89	178
Total (prescribed groups)	286	465	712
Additional Periodic Inspections	25	112	128
Grand Total	311	577	840

D. CLASSIFICATION OF THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED
IN THE AGE GROUPS RECORDED IN TABLE IA.

Age Groups (1)	Number of Pupils Inspected (2)	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No. (3)	% of Col. 2 (4)	No. (5)	% of Col. 2 (6)
Entrants	2764	2757	99.75	7	.25
Second Age Group	3151	3147	99.87	4	.13
Third Age Group	2193	2193	100.00	—	—
Additional Periodic Inspections	744	737	99.06	7	.94
Total	8852	8834	99.8	18	.2

TABLE II.

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	71095
(ii) Total number of <i>individual</i> pupils found to be infested	545
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	5
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	—

TABLE III.

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

A. PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.

Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections				Total (including all other age groups inspected)	
	Entrants		Leavers		Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation		
a	16	6	15	6	75	29
s—a. Vision	54	116	90	119	311	499
b. Squint	56	69	8	14	119	126
c. Other	6	3	2	9	19	20
s—a. Hearing	1	7	11	2	20	22
b. Otitis Media ..	5	14	6	1	18	30
c. Other	13	13	7	1	47	20
e or Throat	33	257	2	10	59	383
ech	30	44	5	—	50	54
aphatic Glands	7	97	2	1	19	173
rt	4	18	—	14	11	46
gs	6	52	1	8	18	82
elopmental						
Hernia	4	12	1	1	6	19
Other	3	20	2	4	11	68
hopædic—						
Posture	—	3	—	8	2	24
Feet	3	11	8	4	19	33
Other	3	65	6	13	21	129
vous System—						
Epilepsy	1	3	1	4	2	14
Other	1	6	—	2	5	10
chological—						
Development	3	11	1	7	12	39
Stability	2	17	2	3	12	47
omen	—	1	—	2	1	6
er	5	21	10	17	32	80
Totals	256	866	180	250	889	1953

TABLE III. (continued).
RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.
B. SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

Defect or Disease	Special Inspections	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
Skin	193	13
Eyes —a. Vision	86	261
b. Squint	34	75
c. Other	5	9
Ears —a. Hearing	2	12
b. Otitis Media ..	15	5
c. Other	1	2
Nose or Throat	68	164
Speech	29	39
Lymphatic Glands	3	17
Heart	1	30
Lungs	—	48
Developmental		
a. Hernia	1	5
b. Other	1	11
Orthopædic —		
a. Posture	5	8
b. Feet	2	24
c. Other	74	63
Nervous System —		
a. Epilepsy	3	9
b. Other	1	8
Psychological —		
a. Development	3	27
b. Stability	2	15
Abdomen	1	5
Other	34	45
Totals	564	895

TABLE IV.
TREATMENT TABLES.

GROUP 1.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

	No. of cases dealt with.
Errors of refraction (including squint)	1561
Other defect or disease of the eyes	—
Total	1561

Number of Pupils for whom spectacles were

(a) Prescribed	549
(b) Obtained	647

GROUP 2.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

	Total number treated
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	221
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ...	4
Received other forms of treatment	711
	<hr/>
Total	936
	<hr/>
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids	
(a) in 1957	3
(b) in previous years	2

GROUP 3.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals or hospital schools	12
(b) Number treated otherwise, <i>e.g.</i> , in clinics or out-patient departments	143

GROUP 4.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness).

(a)	Number of cases treated, or under treat- ment during the year.
Skin—	
Ringworm—Scalp—	
(i) X-Ray treatment	—
(ii) Other treatment	2
Ringworm—Body	6
Scabies	1
Impetigo	180
Other skin diseases	793
Eye Disease	369
(External and other, but excluding errors of re- fraction, squint and cases admitted to hospital).	
Ear Defects	337
Treatment for serious diseases of the ear (<i>e.g.</i> , operative treatment in hospital) not recorded here but in the body of this Report.	
Miscellaneous (<i>e.g.</i> , minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	2901
B.C.G. Vaccination	494
Ultra Violet Light	36
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Total	3431
	<hr/>

(b) Total number of attendances at Authority's minor ailments
clinics, 14089.

GROUPS 5 AND 6.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT AND SPEECH THERAPY.

Number of pupils treated—

(a) under Child Guidance arrangements	—
(b) under Speech Therapy arrangements	323

TABLE V.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers :	
(a) Periodic age groups	14735
(b) Specials	1465
Total (1)	16200
(2) Number found to require treatment	10326
(3) Number offered treatment	9996
(4) Number actually treated	6827
(5) Attendances made by pupils for treatment	10652
(6) Half-days devoted to—	
(a) Inspection	130
(b) Treatment	1701
Total (6)	1831
(7) Fillings—	
Permanent Teeth	7340
Temporary Teeth	201
Total (7)	7541
(8) Number of teeth filled—	
Permanent Teeth	6469
Temporary Teeth	193
Total (8)	6662
(9) Extractions—	
Permanent Teeth	2372
Temporary Teeth	8402
Total (9)	10774
(10) Administration of general anæsthetics for extraction	3119
(11) Orthodontics—	
(a) Cases commenced during the year	275
(b) Cases carried forward from previous year	28
(c) Cases completed during the year	211
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	21
(e) Pupils treated with appliances	203
(f) Removable appliances fitted	151
(g) Fixed appliances fitted	5
(h) Total attendances	1143
(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures	23
(13) Other operations—	
Permanent Teeth	782
Temporary Teeth	126
Total (13)	908